

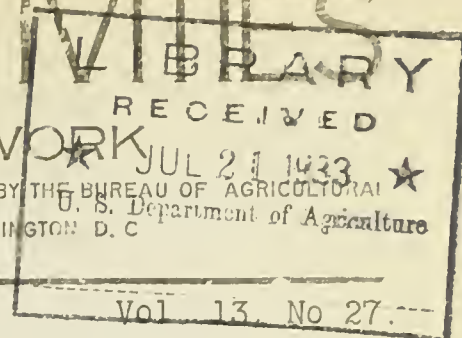
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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



July 5, 1933

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

CONTINUED ON REDUCED BASIS.

The Department of Agriculture announced on June 19 that cash withdrawals from the Federal Treasury by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1934 would be limited to about \$60,000,000 as compared with \$82,000,000 in 1933. To come within the limitation for 1934, it was stated that the Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics would be eliminated. Subsequently, on June 28, the department announced that other adjustments within the department have made possible the continuance of the Market News Service on a reduced basis; that the expenditure for this service during the last fiscal year was \$1,300,000, and that it is expected that for the current year the expenditure will be \$575,000.

With the reduced funds the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is maintaining that portion of its leased wire system running from Boston to San Francisco, with leased wire offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Clay Center (Nebr.), Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Market news offices without leased wire facilities will be maintained at Atlanta, South St. Paul, St. Louis, Sioux City, Portland (Oregon), and Des Moines, Iowa. Field stations will be maintained in about 30 important producing sections to the extent that financial aid may be received from States and local agencies to carry on the work.

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THE WEEK IN THE MARKET BUREAUS

RHODE ISLAND Bureau of Markets has issued tentative strawberry grades, and made provision for designating quality on each basket by means of a pale blue strip of heavy paper that bears an imprint of the New England Quality Label, a statement as to the quality of the berries, and the name and address of the producer. A limited number of growers who have used the label this season report that they received a premium of 5 cents a basket for best quality fruit, and that even on days when berries have been plentiful and the market draggy, a decided premium has been received. The grades are: Rhode Island Fancy, Rhode Island No. 2, and Unclassified.

MICHIGAN Bureau of Foods and Standards is working with growers of red raspberries in an effort to improve style and pack, methods of marketing, and grading through adequate inspection service. Director

G. E. Prater of the bureau reports that red raspberries are rapidly gaining in favor among Michigan growers: the crop last year brought approximately \$592,904.

COMMISSIONER S. McLEAN BUCKINGHAM of Connecticut Department of Agriculture retired on July 1.

PENNSYLVANIA Department of Agriculture reports that all ice cream plants in Pennsylvania must now be licensed by that department, and that all ice cream plants outside of Pennsylvania must be licensed before they can sell their frozen products within the Commonwealth. All plants are required to be operated in a sanitary manner and with strict regard for the purity and wholesomeness of the finished product. The department is arranging for sanitary inspections as fast as the work can be accomplished.

NEW ENGLAND quality labels or tags sold up to June 1, 1933 totaled 8 651,620, and labelled wrappers or containers totaled 1,662,324. Of the labels or tags, 3,605,159 have been sold in Connecticut, 2,103,825 in Massachusetts, 1,524,583 in Rhode Island, 875,203 in Vermont, 383,850 in New Hampshire, and 159,000 in Maine. Distribution of labeled wrappers or containers in Vermont totaled 1,252,000; Connecticut 231,200; Massachusetts 150,000; Rhode Island, 29,124.

FLORIDA has a new egg law that requires the labeling of packages with the name and address of packers and a classification of the contents. Eggs may not be offered for sale in any newspaper advertisement or circular without plainly designating in such newspaper or circular the class of egg offered; i.e. "cold storage", "shipped eggs", "fresh Florida eggs." Shipped eggs are eggs shipped into Florida and which have not been in cold storage; fresh Florida eggs are eggs produced in Florida and have not been in cold storage or processed, and are neither partly nor wholly decomposed. Authority is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture to impose an inspection fee of two cents on each thirty dozen case of eggs or its equivalent, such fee to be placed in the general inspection fund of the Department of Agriculture to provide enforcement of the act. Wholesalers of eggs must be licensed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and each licensee must mail to the Commissioner duplicate copies of all invoices or equivalent information showing the consignor, consignee, and the quality and classification of the eggs in each shipment. Violation of the act is punishable by a fine or not less than \$50 and not more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days.

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THE WEEK IN THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appointment of Victor Christgau of Minnesota, as executive assistant to Chester C. Davis, Director of Production, was announced last week by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Secretary Wallace on July 1 notified the Iowa Bakers' Association that "the anti-trust laws are still in effect and any concerted advance in prices (of bread)

by members of your association is subject to prosecution under such laws." He declared that "the recent advance of wheat prices plus the processing tax, when it is levied July 9, would increase your costs approximately 1-1/3 cents a pound loaf. Under these conditions, what is the justification for your proposed advance of 3 cents?"

Administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be interlocked with that of the Industrial Recovery Act so that industries and trade groups will not have to deal separately with both administrations, officials announced on June 30.

Lien-holders are permitted to share in the payments made cotton producers if the acreage reduction program is put into operation, it was announced on June 27. Immediate action by cotton producers in signing offers to reduce acreage was urged by Secretary Wallace on July 2. Twenty-two thousands workers in the field are energetically endeavoring to get the 2,000,000 cotton producers of the South to sign on for acreage reduction.

Recommendations in resolution form and outlines of trade agreements already drafted or contemplated by evaporated milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, and dry milk interests were presented by representatives of the national dairy industry to the Adjustment Administration in conference at Washington, June 26. Nearly 200 delegates registered from the principal dairy States. A public hearing on prices, practices and conditions in the marketing of fluid milk and cream in the Evansville, Ind., producing and distributing area will be held at Washington on July 10. A public hearing on the proposed marketing agreement submitted by the Producers' Arbitration Committee, Inc., and the Southern California Milk Dealers Association, dealing with prices, practices and conditions in marketing fluid milk and cream in the Los Angeles producing area, will be held at Los Angeles on July 10. On July 11 there will be a hearing at Los Angeles on milk marketing agreements proposed by California producers and distributors of San Diego County; on the 13th a hearing at Berkeley on the agreement proposed by the Cooperative Dairyemen's League and the Alameda County Milk Dealers Association of Oakland, and on the 14th a hearing at Berkeley on the agreement proposed by the Cooperative Milk Producers Association of San Francisco, and the Milk Dealers Association of San Francisco.

Possibility that a national conference of corn and hog producers may be held in the Corn Belt by mid-July was suggested by Secretary Wallace on July 2. More than 200 key men in the sugar industry, representing all of its phases, discussed the sugar situation and problems with Administration officials on June 27. On July 3 it was announced that a tentative draft of an agreement correlating and stabilizing the sugar industry is being drafted by attorneys representing several phases of the sugar industry, working with the legal department of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Preliminary studies of the situation of tobaccos other than cigar-leaf types are being made by the tobacco section of the Adjustment Administration to determine the need for production adjustment programs for growers of these tobaccos. Representatives of Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida packers, dealers and producers of shade tobacco, U.S. types 61 and 62, have submitted to the Adjustment Administration a general plan for adjusting production to market requirements and bringing prices up to the parity contemplated by the Act.

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NEWS BRIEFS

WHEAT PRODUCTION in nine countries that grow more than 30 percent of the world crop outside Russia and China is forecast at 983,891,000 bushels in 1933 against 1,154,221,000 bushels harvested in 1932, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HORSE FLESH has brought more money per pound on the South St. Paul market this year than any other class of livestock, reports Minnesota Extension Division.

EGGS were produced at an average cost of $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents a dozen in 1932 on a group of record-keeping poultry farms in Illinois, says R. H. Wilcox, Illinois College of Agriculture.

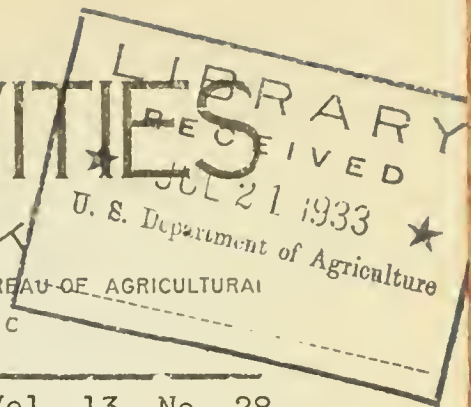
A SURVEY of 11,443 homes by the University of Illinois shows that nearly 22 percent of the consumers have no preference as to the color of egg yolks, 32 percent prefer pale yolks, 31 percent prefer orange yolks, and 14 percent prefer the medium-colored yolk, says Prof. H. E. Botsford, New York College of Agriculture.

NEWS RELEASES of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics say: the pig crop this spring was up 3 percent from a year ago, and there is a prospective increase of 8 percent in the number of sows to farrow this fall compared with last.***Farmers are getting higher prices for their products but the prices they pay for their feed, food, building materials, furniture, and house furnishings are also above the level of three months ago.***The United States crop of wheat in 1933 now appears to be less than domestic needs but because of the carryover of old wheat, supplies for the 1933-34 season, including carryover and new crop will probably provide a surplus for export.***Rising prices for raw wool and semi-manufactured products, active trading, and increased manufacturing activity have been reported from the principal wool manufacturing countries for May and the first half of June.***Crops and pastures were damaged by drought last month in virtually the entire area east of the Rocky Mountains.***The apparent supply of American cotton in the United States on June 1 was 10,739,000 bales, which was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times normal.***Increased exports of cotton, fruit, lard, and animal products in May carried the index for 47 farm products to 71 against 59 in April, and 74 in May a year ago.***Volume of farm-mortgage financing during the year ended January 1, 1933, was the smallest of any year since 1929.

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July 12, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 28

PENNSYLVANIA AUCTIONED EGGS
TOP NEW YORK PRICES.

Fancy, Pennsylvania, graded eggs are selling at Pennsylvania egg auctions from three to seven cents a dozen higher than New York prices, according to reports from auction managers to Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

California eggs, once selling in New York at a premium over Pennsylvania eggs, says the bureau, have recently sold for approximately 23 cents a dozen compared to 27 cents a dozen for Pennsylvania "fancy large" eggs at local auctions.

Seasonal conditions have operated against eggs shipped long distances, in favor of Pennsylvania poultrymen who are close to consuming markets and who can supply a fresh, well-graded product, says the bureau.

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NEW JERSEY STARTS "NEW
DEAL" MARKETING PLAN.

Seventy-five percent of the potato growers in Central New Jersey having signed up for the "new deal" marketing plan, the office of the Central Sales Agency was opened at Hightstown today. The joint committee of growers and dealers administering the plan have set July 17 as the final sign-up date for farmers who may wish to sell their potatoes through the Agency. South Jersey potato dealers also have agreed to cooperate with dealers of Central Jersey in maintaining the prices established by the new agency. There will be a meeting of the joint committee of growers and dealers this week to decide on the opening price for the Central Jersey crop. Every effort will be made to prevent market gluts, and to work out a plan that will govern harvesting operations in a way that will be fair to all growers.

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NEW YORK FINDS MORTGAGES
ARE PAST DUE.

Eleven percent of the New York State farm mortgages are past due, reports Professor M. C. Bond of New York College of Agriculture, making known the results of a recent survey. Many mortgages cannot be paid at present prices, he says, and many of these debts are being adjusted downward to a figure where it can be reasonably expected that they can be paid on time.

THE WEEK IN THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The cotton acreage curtailment sign-up campaign, and the imposition of the processing tax on wheat, were the outstanding events of the week in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Secretary Wallace announced on July 5 that complaints of actual or prospective boosts in the price of bread in various parts of the country were being referred to the Department of Justice for such action as it may find necessary. On the 8th he declared that if the baking industry's own argument (in 1931) that wheat price is a minor factor in bread costs was true, "it should also be true today when wheat prices have turned upward." He quoted baking industry sources to show why farmers should get more for their wheat without justifying sharply increasing costs to consumers of bread.

"An increase of 60 percent, which has been reported to be planned by certain baking groups would, if put into effect generally," he said, bring the average price of bread far above any figure warranted by the increase in the price of wheat."

Administration officials announced on July 6 that "no wheat grower who intends to participate in the program for adjusting wheat production and to receive compensation payments for his cooperation, needs to pay anybody for helping him make out the necessary forms, statements, and agreements." Reports had reached the officials that in one of the wheat States certain persons were offering to "make out the papers" in return for 10 percent of the cash payments to farmers.

Secretary Wallace announced on July 8 that incomplete reports from 14 of the 16 cotton producing States showed that a total of 5,566,169 acres had been offered by farmers to the Government under the cotton acreage reduction program.

An extension of time until 4.30 p.m., July 15, for filing written statements and arguments on the proposed marketing agreement offered by the evaporated-milk manufacturers' committee was announced on July 8.

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TACKS IN PIE OFFEND CONSUMERS.

Consumers do not like tacks in their pie, and unless growers of huckleberries, blackberries and similar small fruits take more care in the type of boxes used, many of the commercial pie manufacturers of this country may be forced to buy Canadian grown fruit, according to L. C. Carey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Recently there have been a number of complaints that tacks and staples from improperly machined boxes have been found in commercially made pies, this foreign matter remaining because the cleaning of small fruits such as the huckleberry is very largely a mechanical process. Many pie manufacturers of the United States, it is stated, are thinking of

buying berries from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Isle where the fruit is packed in 30 pound containers, clean, and free of tacks.

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MASSACHUSETTS TO WORK
ON SWEET CORN STANDARDS.

Massachusetts Division of Markets and Massachusetts State College are planning this year to carry on some analyses of the sugar content of sweet corn, in furtherance of the State's program of food products standardization.

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NEW YORK SELLS SOLID
CHICKEN MEAT IN EXPERIMENT.

The poultry department of New York College of Agriculture recently sold solid chicken meat to its egg customers in disposing of several hundred eight-week-old broilers at the end of a feeding experiment. The broilers were killed and skinned, and only the breasts, thighs, livers, gizzards, and hearts were sold. One man usually killed and stripped from eight to ten birds an hour. At 25 cents an hour the cost was about 3 cents a bird. The meat sold to regular egg customers for 30 cents a pound, and moved readily. A two pound broiler brought about 30 cents, or about the cost of growing a broiler this season. The shrinkage from the live weight was about 54 percent.

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ILLINOIS FINDS VARIANCE
IN RETAIL PRICES.

Retail prices of farm products were lower in Peoria than in Chicago and St. Louis, in May, Illinois College of Agriculture learned in a recent survey. The average prices of 42 foods in Peoria in May was 54 percent of prices for the period 1925-27, compared with 59.5 percent in Chicago, and 60 percent in St. Louis.

During January, February, and March, food prices in Peoria averaged about half of what they were in 1925-27. Since then they have risen about 8 percent, but are still considerably lower than those in Chicago and St. Louis, says the college.

For 18.8 cents a pound, St. Louis consumers in May could buy sliced bacon which cost Chicago consumers 24.5 cents a pound. St. Louis consumers also paid only 18.3 cents a dozen for fresh eggs which cost Chicago consumers 22.3 cents.

Potatoes in Peoria were 1.5 cents a pound in May, in Chicago 1.8 cents a pound, and in St. Louis 1.9 cents a pound. The retail price of butter in May averaged 26.3 cents a pound in Peoria, 28.4 cents a pound in Chicago, and 28.7 cents a pound in St. Louis. Bread cost Chicago consumers an average of 6.1 cents a pound, while the price of bread in St. Louis was 6.2 cents a pound, and in Peoria 6.4 cents a pound.

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"STATE LAND-SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS and Policies in the United States," is the title of Technical Bulletin 357, just issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW YORK SURVEYSROADSIDE MARKET COSTS.

Nearly two-thirds of the costs of operating a roadside stand are for labor, and if the stand sells less than \$1,000 worth of produce, labor and other costs total, on the average, about 40 to 60 percent of the value of the sales, says W.C. Hopper of New York College of Agriculture.

The cost of containers makes from 10 to 20 percent of the total, depending upon the type of containers used. Many stand operators were found to use paper bags with their name and address printed on the outside. Interest and depreciation of buildings represent about 5 to 10 percent of the cost. Lights, signs, and improvements make a small portion of the total and vary with the type of the stand.

The position of a market on a highway was found to affect the volume of sales. Markets located at or near sharp curves or steep inclines, Hopper says, are not usually as successful as markets on more level and straight sections of road.

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NEWS BRIEFS

ADVANCING FEED COSTS are making it more necessary than ever for poultry farmers to cull carefully the non-layers and poor layers from flocks, says P. B. Zumbro, Ohio State University.

PEACH PROSPECTS are somewhat below average for Illinois as a whole, but in the northern part of the district the set is so heavy in many of the better orchards that thinning will be necessary if growers are to market the highest quality fruit, says M. J. Dorsey, Illinois College of Agriculture.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS are being made by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to determine whether satisfactory fertilizer results can be obtained with finely ground raw polyhalite potash mineral, in comparison with the sulphate and muriate of potash of commerce.

TO REDUCE OPERATING COSTS without cutting down capacity, cotton ginner must see that brushes are run at correct speeds and that fans do not eat up their profits, says Charles A. Bennett, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TENTATIVE REVISED STANDARDS of quality for individual eggs, second revision, have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS now available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include:

"Marketing Western Washington Lettuce and Green Peas, 1932 Season."

"Marketing Michigan Peaches and Pears, 1932 Season."

"Marketing Colorado Cantaloupes, 1932 Season."

"Characteristics of Agricultural Supply and Demand Curves," by L. H. Bean.

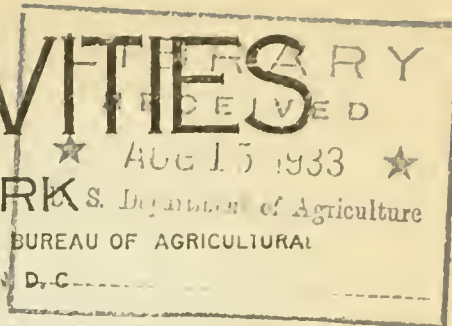
"Milk Produced and Milk Used in the Northeastern States in 1931."

"Farm-Mortgage Terms and Conditions, 1932-1933."

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July 19, 1933

Vol. 18, No. 29

THE WEEK IN THE MARKET BUREAUS

MARYLAND Department of Agriculture reports that the 1933 session of the Maryland General Assembly enacted a law designed to prevent the shipment of green and immature cantaloupes from that State, and the department believes that proper enforcement of the law will eliminate much of the low-grade stock shipped heretofore, and thereby increase the demand for Maryland melons. The law was enacted following a cantaloupe survey covering 250 farms, and in response to a general demand of responsible growers and shippers.

The department is seeking to secure compliance with the law by educational means through meetings with growers and shippers to explain grades and standards now legally established in the State, and methods of packing and marking containers. A series of method demonstrations will be conducted prior to the picking season.

The department announced on July 1 that shipping point inspection service began with strawberries, and that Irish potatoes, cucumbers, and early apples were ready for the market. General headquarters for potato inspection will be at Salisbury, Md., and temporary headquarters for the inspection of apples and peaches in western Maryland at Hagerstown.

PENNSYLVANIA Department of Agriculture has notified fertilizer manufacturers selling their products in Pennsylvania that all brands of mixed fertilizer registered for sale in the State, beginning September 1 this year, must contain at least 16 percent of available plant food. Farmers are being urged by State officials to buy only high-analysis fertilizers.

VERMONT Division of Markets has issued a booklet entitled "Official Grades for Standardization of Vermont Farm Products." The publication contains all the requirements of the official grades of Vermont products, the marketing laws with recent amendments, United States grades on apples, Vermont rules and regulations for certifying seed potatoes, a statement of a recently enacted law prohibiting use of State flag, coat-of-arms and seal, and a list of legal weights for bushels, pecks and quarts of various commodities as issued by Vermont Weights and Measures Department.

The Division is continuing through July its old (free) mailing list for its market news letter, but on August 1 all names not covered with a paid subscription will be dropped.

OLCOTT F. KING is now Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture, succeeding S. McLean Buckingham who retired on July 1.

NEW JERSEY Department of Agriculture announces several changes in operation of certain divisions of that organization, chiefly the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. J. H. McNeil, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has also had the title of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will devote most of his time to the duties of the latter office, and Dr. James W. Crouse, who has been a member of the staff of field veterinarians for the past twelve years, will assume the duties of Acting Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Changes in other services of the Department, effective August 1, will divert \$100,000 toward completing the initial testing of dairy animals in New Jersey. The Department has ruled that cattle dealers must pay for costs of supervising the unloading of incoming cattle shipments to insure that each animal brought into the State has the proper health certificate. By requiring that herd owners hire private veterinarians for some of the services formerly rendered by the Department, it has been arranged that eight of the Department's staff be dropped from the State payroll on August 14.

The State Milk Control Board is warning milk dealers that the Board will not tolerate practices that are against the interests of producers or consumers, and in calling for compliance with the Board's orders, Secretary Duryee cited a decision rendered by the New York State Court of Appeals upholding action taken by the New York Milk Control Board. The New Jersey Board is patterned after that in New York.

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THE WEEK IN THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The cotton acreage reduction sign-up campaign went over the top last week, and Secretary Wallace proclaimed on July 14 that "rental and/or benefit payments are to be made with respect to cotton." He stated on the 14th that "on the basis of the reports from extension directors, approximately 3,500,000 bales have been offered to us under the terms of the proposals submitted the growers. This quantity of cotton represents in excess of 9,000,000 acres." He stated that "our reports indicate that the estimates placed on their yields by growers have been conservative and fair." A processing tax on the first domestic processing of cotton will go into effect on August 1. On the 17th, Secretary Wallace said that more than 10,000,000 acres had been offered for reduction, by nearly 1,000,000 cotton growers, and that this area would take out of production 3,500,000 bales or more. Administration officials announced on the 18th that producers would be permitted to plow up cotton without having to await receipt of formal acceptance blanks.

Secretary Wallace, on July 10, wired the mayors of 49 cities in 25 States that Government powers will be used if necessary to prevent unwarranted increases in bread prices. He declared on the 18th that "any assumption that the Government's wheat production control plan is no longer necessary because the 1933 crop may total less than 500,000,000 bushels is shortsighted and erroneous."

Administration officials were informed on July 14, by the butter planning committee selected at the Washington dairy conference on June 26, that a proposed agreement for the stabilization of prices and conditions within the butter industry would soon be ready to present to the Administration, together with application for a hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture. Formal public hearings on fluid milk and cream marketing agreements proposed by dairy interests at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and for the Greater Boston milk shed, will be held at Washington July 24.

It was announced on the 14th that New England tobacco growers would be offered agreements to effect a 50 percent reduction in this year's cigar-leaf tobacco acreage from that grown during the last two years; similar proposals are being offered farmers in the Pennsylvania-New York district, the Ohio-Indiana district, and the Wisconsin-Minnesota district. J. B. Hutson, acting chief of the Administration tobacco section, announced on the 15th that so far as possible the Extension Service would be used in administering the acreage reduction plan in the New England district. If all cigar binder and filler growers sign the agreement for tobacco acreage reduction, about \$3,500,000 will be paid them through the Secretary of Agriculture, Hutson stated on the 17th. This statement applied to cigar binder and filler growers in all producing sections of the country. The cigar-leaf tobacco acreage reduction program in Pennsylvania will be administered by the Administration through a committee of three working in conjunction with a district committee and community committees.

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ILLINOIS URGES GROWERS TO GRADE PEACHES.

Orchardists in Illinois are being urged by Illinois College of Agriculture to grade and size their peaches in order to improve market quality. They are being told that under normal crop and market conditions, it is unwise to pack for shipment to city markets any peaches that are below the standard Illinois-U.S. No. 1 grade. "The larger the peaches, so long as they are uniform and otherwise of good market quality," it is stated, "the better the market likes them. Peaches packed at the 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch minimum usually command a premium over 2-inch peaches. There usually is no use packing Elberta peaches less than 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inches in diameter."

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NORTH DAKOTA SHOWS FARMERS HOW TO GRADE BEEF CATTLE.

A series of 48 beef grading demonstrations conducted by North Dakota Extension Service in June attracted more than 4,900 beef men and farmers. The sessions were put on by local extension agents in thirteen counties. Five head of beef steers typical of as many different grades were displayed, and discussions held as to the qualities upon which the grading is based. Practice in grading was provided at each session.

IOWA FINDS THAT LAMB
GRADING IS PROFITABLE.

By having their lambs graded, some Iowa farmers this year and last received a price 50 cents to \$1 a hundred higher than they could have obtained for lambs of similar quality ungraded, says Iowa Extension Service. Lamb grading and marketing demonstrations were held in ten county seats this year. The farmers brought their lambs to the county seat, the animals were graded by a representative of the Extension Service, and then offered for sale. Two top grades of lambs which went to Cedar Rapids sold for \$7 to \$7.90 when the going price for lambs, ungraded but of similar quality was \$6 to \$6.60. The same thing was true last year - the top two grades brought 50 cents to \$1 a hundred more than ungraded lambs of similar quality. This year one man sold his lambs in the morning to a local buyer - before they had been graded - for \$6 a hundred. After they were graded the local buyer sold them to a packer for \$7.90.

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OHIO FINDS EGG AUCTION
IS PROFITABLE MARKETING MEANS.

Ohio's first and only cooperative egg auction, located at Wooster and serving poultrymen of 12 counties, sold to the highest bidders more than 20,000 cases of eggs in the first year of its operation, reports Ohio Extension Service. It is stated that before the auction began there was a spread of 1 cent between top grade eggs and current receipt eggs on the Cleveland market. The spread now is about 3½ cents. The auction does a mail order egg business, soliciting business from buyers in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Eastern buyers attend the auction, load their purchases into specially insulated and refrigerated trucks, and reach the eastern markets the following day. All eggs are graded under supervision of the State-Federal egg grading service.

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NEW YORK College of Agriculture reports that a seven-year study of the relation of egg receipts to egg prices in New York City shows that the quantity of eggs received on Mondays makes the most influence on prices and that Saturday receipts affect the market the least.

OFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR POTATOES, effective September 15, may be obtained in mimeographed descriptions from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STUDIES OF STABILITY OF COLOR IN RAW COTTON have been reported in a multigraphed paper by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES and price relatives for fresh dressed poultry at New York City are set forth in a mimeographed publication just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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July 26, 1933

Vol. 18, No. 30

CONNECTICUT POULTRYDEALERS BEING LICENSED.

Connecticut poultry dealers are being notified by Commissioner of Agriculture Olcott F. King that Chapter 305 of the Public Acts is now in effect requiring them to have a license in order to conduct their business. Application blanks are being mailed to a large number of poultry dealers but the Commissioner is warning all dealers and transporters of poultry that even though they should not receive an application blank, they are not exempt from the law.

The law gives the Commissioner of Agriculture authority to license dealers, supervise the movement of live poultry within the State, and to make such rules and regulations as may seem necessary. The law places special emphasis upon the shipment of live poultry upon any public highway between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. and requires that every shipment between such hours shall be accompanied by a permit issued by the Commissioner.

The only exceptions to the law where a license is not needed are in the cases of shipments of dressed poultry; shipments of poultry originating outside the State for destination within the State or passing through the State, provided a bill of sale accompanies each shipment; transportation of poultry by common carriers, defined as one who transports persons or property indiscriminately for hire; and to farmers who transport poultry entirely of their own raising.

The Commissioner believes that the proper enforcement of the law by the Department of Agriculture, together with the cooperation of the State Police Department and the various town and city police officials, should result in a decided improvement in the live poultry business. It will make it possible to apprehend and bring to justice poultry thieves and those country buyers engaged in fraudulent practices. At the same time, live poultry dealers engaged in doing a legitimate business will be given a certain prestige or standing that they have not always enjoyed in the past, especially in sections where they are not well known.

The department has designed metal plates which will be displayed on each side of the vehicle used for transporting poultry so that one can easily tell whether the dealer has qualified and secured a license.

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EIGHTY-FIVE PERCENT of the potato acreage in Central New Jersey has been signed up by the Central Sales Agency recently organized by farmers and other potato interests to stabilize the price of potatoes through regulating the volume of digging and marketing. The movement, says New Jersey Department of Agriculture, is in line with plans of President Roosevelt in his industrial recovery program.

THE WEEK IN THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Clyde King of the University of Pennsylvania has been appointed as Chief of the Dairy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and James Conrad Lanier of Greenville, N. C., as expert in charge of processing and marketing of tobacco.

Bread prices in 32 cities averaged slightly less than 1 cent a pound loaf higher on July 13 as compared with June 15, and bakers in most cases have kept within what Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has indicated would be a justifiable price advance, it was announced on July 20.

Following a national conference of representatives of the grain trade, at Washington on July 24, to consider what steps can be taken under the Adjustment Act to maintain fair and stable grain prices for farmers, it was announced that consideration was being given to formulation of a key or master code for the grain marketing industry, with subdivision codes to cover its various branches. Secretary Wallace told the group that President Roosevelt is especially anxious that the movement of values proceed in an orderly fashion. We are going to have orderly production and we must have orderly marketing, said Charles J. Brand, co-administrator of the Act.

Initial wheat adjustment payments of approximately \$90,000,000 will be available for farmers as early this fall as county wheat production control associations can be organized under the wheat plan of the Adjustment Administration, Secretary Wallace announced on July 24.

The Secretary of Agriculture has taken over from the Farm Credit Administration all available cotton held by Governmental credit agencies to fulfill the terms of the options with producers in the cotton reduction program. On July 20 the Adjustment Administration announced regulations fixing a processing tax, beginning August 1, 1933, of 4.2 cents a pound net weight on cotton. The Act provides that this tax will terminate at the end of the marketing year current at the time the Secretary of Agriculture proclaims that rental or benefit payments are to be discontinued with respect to cotton. Hearings relating to processing taxes on commodities that compete with cotton and on low-value products manufactured from cotton will be held at Washington on July 31.

Cigar-leaf tobacco growers who sign agreements to reduce acreage this year will receive more dollars net from their farms than those similarly situated who do not sign these agreements, Chester C. Davis declared on July 20.

Drafting of the tentative basic sugar marketing agreement by the Sugar Council Committee has been completed, Dr. J. L. Coulter announced on July 19. Administration officials hope to call a hearing on the agreement about the middle of August or earlier. A. A. Berle, Jr., has been appointed as special legal counsel to advise the Administration in connection with sugar problems.

Representatives of the American confectioners' trade met with Administration officials on July 24 with the view to submitting a Code of fair practice. A proposed marketing agreement covering prices, practices and conditions in the canning industry in California, with reference to the purchase, canning and packing of peaches and the marketing of canned peaches, will be considered at a public hearing at Washington on July 31. August 1 has been fixed as the date for a public hearing at Washington on a proposed marketing agreement to regulate the marketing of fresh deciduous tree fruits, excepting apples, in the State of California.

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VERMONT REPORTS ON
EGG MARKETING IN STATE.

Important developments have been taking place in the marketing of Vermont eggs, in recent weeks, reports H. A. Dwinell, director, Vermont Division of Markets. From a State-wide standpoint, he says, perhaps the most important development is the beginning of cooperative shipments by a group known as the Vermont Egg Producers' Pool. Under this plan eggs are shipped by express from the local stations of producers but arrive in Boston as a pool shipment. The eggs are delivered to the receiver where they are inspected and the grade determined by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The returns are made on the basis of the grades as determined by this inspection. This plan involves the principal of marketing eggs on actual grade and receiving any benefits which can come from improvements in grade which the producer is able to accomplish. Immediately with the start of the pool plan the Division of Markets started negotiations with railway express officials for reduced rates on egg shipments to Boston.

Groups of egg producers in Windsor and Addison counties have developed improved marketing and shipping plans whereby eggs are being trucked into Boston at considerably less expense than present express rates. Premiums are being paid for brown eggs that meet requirements for definite weights and quality. Establishment of an egg auction at Springfield is regarded as another important marketing development, since it gives producers an opportunity to gain recognition for a high quality pack of eggs.

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ILLINOIS STUDIES HOG
RAISING COST FACTORS.

Profits which Illinois farmers get from the near-record crop of 4,792,000 pigs now on farms in the State will depend not only upon prices and the Agricultural Adjustment Act but also upon how skillfully swine raisers handle some twenty-nine cost factors which are largely under their own control, as set forth in a new bulletin, "Some Important Factors Affecting Costs in Hog Production," just issued by Illinois College of Agriculture.

The college lays emphasis on the wide variation in hog costs between record-keeping farms in the same year. It took only 395 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of pork on that one-third of the farms having

lowest costs, whereas on a corresponding number of farms having highest costs, it took 597 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of pork. The average cost of producing 100 pounds of marketable pork on all farms was \$9.44 in 1924, \$8.75 in 1925, and \$7.91 in 1926. The average farm price of corn was 93 cents in 1924, 79 cents in 1925, and 63 cents in 1926, and the average yearly value of hogs at the Chicago market was \$8.18 in 1924, \$12.03 in 1925, and \$12.39 in 1926.

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IOWA FINDS MOST PROFITABLE
LAMB PRODUCTION DATE.

Market lambs, in order to reach the grades "prime" and "good to choice" by the last half of June, when the price usually is highest of the entire year, should be born not later than March 10, according to C.W. McDonald, Iowa Extension Service. Lambs born later than March 10 cannot be made heavy enough and fat enough to fall in these top grades, McDonald says, pointing out further that lambs of these two grades for the past two years have outsold the ordinary run of ungraded lambs by 50 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds.

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NEWS NOTES

FACTORS that influence the price of flaxseed in North Dakota are set forth in Bulletin 268 just issued by North Dakota Agricultural College. It is stated that the most important factors associated with or influencing the price in North Dakota are the demand for linseed oil, the supplies of flaxseed in Argentina, and during the fall of the year, the probable size of the new crop in Argentina.

"ARKANSAS ANNUAL CROP REPORT, 1932" has been issued by Arkansas Co-operative Crop Reporting Service and Arkansas State Plant Board. By an act of the Arkansas Legislature, the State end of the work was transferred to the State Plant Board on March 1, 1933, and the report has been printed under the auspices of that Board.

"1932 ANNUAL REPORT, TRENTON'S MUNICIPAL FARMERS' MARKETS" has been issued by the City of Trenton, N. J., Department of Public Affairs, Charles M. Woolley, Jr., marketing director.

HOW AND WHERE TO APPLY for Federal Land Bank loans, for exchange of loans for bonds, and for loans from Land Bank Commissioners are explained in a Circular just issued by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.

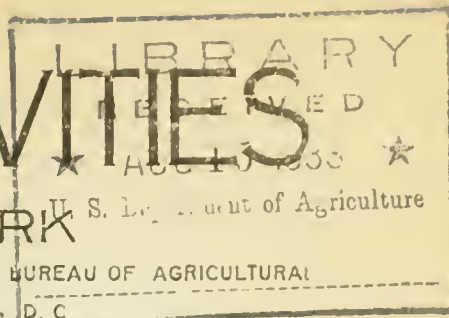
THE FORECAST for apples in New England on July 1 was for a crop totalling 7,617,000 bushels, 23 percent less than the crop of 9,935,000 bushels harvested last year, and 13 percent short of the five year average, says New England Crop Reporting Service.

NEW JERSEY Department of Agriculture is continuing its series of syndicated newspaper articles featuring New Jersey farm products in the consumer diet.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



August 2, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 31

THE WEEK IN THE MARKET BUREAUS

MICHIGAN Department of Agriculture has sent to "MARKETING ACTIVITIES" copy of a bill introduced at the 1933 session of the Michigan Legislature, designed to regulate and pay the cost of adequately supervising the wholesaling of farm produce within the State of Michigan, by truck or otherwise. The bill makes it "unlawful for any wholesale produce dealer to engage in business within the State of Michigan, without first having secured a license." Applicants must file requests for licenses with the Department of Agriculture. The license fee shall be \$50 a year. The bill provides that "all perishable produce in the possession of the licensee shall be subject to inspection at all times by the Department of Agriculture" which is "empowered to promulgate and establish all necessary, reasonable and proper rules, standards and regulations for the purpose of insuring a pure, healthful, clean and dependable supply of produce for the State of Michigan and its inhabitants, and improvement in values through approved and recognized standards of quality and grade." Violators of the Act may be fined not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not exceeding 30 days. The bill provides that "it shall be the duty of peace officers of each county, city and of the State, and also employees of the Department of Agriculture regularly employed within any part of the State, to enforce this Act within their respective jurisdictions."

MAX L. McRAE has resigned as Director of Georgia Bureau of Markets to accept an appointment by the Governor of the State, as a member of the Georgia State Highway Board. Mr. McRae had been Director of the Bureau of Markets since June, 1927.

PENNSYLVANIA Bureau of Markets (and presumably markets bureaus in other States) has been informed by Ohio State officials that Pennsylvania shippers of fruits and vegetables, who market their products in Ohio cities, will be required to mark all packages of produce to meet the Ohio marking law, effective September 15. It is understood that the produce will have to be marked plainly with the grower's name and address, cubical content or numerical count, and with grade markings to comply with those grades adopted as official for use in Ohio.

THE NEW JERSEY Milk Control Board on July 27 ordered an increase in the price of milk effective August 1, "the advance being made impera-

tive by the increase of prices of grain and other products going into the production and distribution of milk." The price increase calls for raising the price of milk in quarts 1 cent throughout the State, making the price in the northern metropolitan area and in the shore districts 15 cents a quart for Grade A milk, and 12 cents a quart for milk other than Grade A. and 1 cent below those figures in the remainder of the State. Of the increase of 1 cent per quart, the Board has ordered three-fourths to be paid to farmers, and one-fourth to distributors. The price on pints and half-pints is unchanged. On August 1, the Board suspended for a period of two weeks the advance of 1 cent a quart on milk in the section of New Jersey which is included in the Philadelphia area, pending development of a Federal-State cooperative milk control agreement under the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Act.

CONNECTICUT Department of Agriculture reports that there have been rumors in the State to the effect that Connecticut tobacco growers who sign contracts with the Federal Government will be prevented from benefiting by future price advances. Commissioner Olcott F. King declares "there is absolutely no ground for this rumor."***A hearing on the advisability of applying the recently enacted cull law for farm products to potatoes has been called by Commissioner King to be held at Hartford, August 4.***The department has announced that 32 agricultural organizations will hold fairs in Connecticut this fall.

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THE WEEK IN THE ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The licensing power of the Agricultural Adjustment Act may be invoked by the Secretary of Agriculture to make fully operative the provisions of any approved marketing agreement, if such action is deemed advisable, Administration officials declared on July 27. The statement was made with special reference to proposed agreements affecting perishable commodities, such as fresh fruits, which move rapidly in large quantities in the current of interstate commerce.

Secretary Wallace announced on August 1 that the Adjustment Administration has postponed until August 24 the determination of the percentage of wheat acreage reduction to be asked of farmers in consideration of benefit payments. Wheat production allotments totalling 456,198,588 bushels in 42 States and 2,233 counties as a basis on which adjustment payments will be made to farmers under the wheat plan were announced on July 27. A new export movement of United States wheat to the Orient may be one result of the recent grain conference held in Washington, it was announced on the 27th. Flour millers, who may not have yet received necessary forms for making returns of flour ground under the provisions of the processing tax made effective July 9, should keep exact records of their stocks and production, it was announced on August 1.

Modification of the option contracts on Government-held cotton which are to be issued to producers as part of the consideration in the acreage adjustment campaign was published on July 25, extending the term of the option from May 1, 1934 to May 1, 1935, with the pro-

vision that producers who have not called their options by May 1, 1934 will pay a carrying charge of 40 cents per bale per month. Representatives of the cotton ginning industry of the South presented a code of fair competition to the Adjustment Administration at an informal conference on July 25. Distribution of more than \$100,000,000 to cotton producers within the next month began on July 28 when President Roosevelt presented the first check to William E. Morris, Nueces County, Texas, farmer. Morris airplaned to Washington to get his money. A hearing to determine the amount of the compensatory tax to be levied upon commodities competing with cotton under Section 15 (d) of the Adjustment Act was begun at Washington on July 31, as representatives from the jute, paper, rayon, silk, flax and wool industries presented their views on what tax, if any, should be levied to prevent excessive shifts from the consumption of cotton products caused by the addition of the 4.2 cents per pound processing tax on the raw cotton. Plans for an immediate check-up on individual tracts of cotton land taken out of production in accordance with the terms of acreage adjustment contracts were announced on August 1.

Recommendations from representatives of corn-hog producers for immediate adoption of a plan to establish premium prices at livestock markets to encourage the marketing of pigs farrowed in the spring of 1933 and under 100 pounds in weight have been received by the Adjustment Administration.

Testimony at the hearing on the Boston and New England milk marketing agreement proposed by Consolidated Dairies and associates closed on July 25 before the examiners of the Adjustment Administration. A public hearing on a proposed milk marketing agreement submitted by the Mecklenburg Mutual Milk Producers Association and the dealers and distributors of milk in Charlotte, N.C., will be held at Washington, August 7; a hearing for a proposed milk marketing agreement for Louisville, Ky., will be held at Washington, August 7. A tentative marketing agreement for the dry skimmilk manufacturers has been set for hearing at Washington, August 8. A proposed marketing agreement for frozen desserts has been scheduled for hearing at Washington, August 10. A hearing for a proposed milk marketing agreement covering New Orleans milk shed will be held at Washington, August 10. A formal hearing on the proposed marketing agreement offered by the Better Milk Cooperative League of Duval County, Fla., the Leon County Dairy Association, and the Florida Dairy Products Association, will be held at Washington, August 8.

Representatives of tobacco manufacturers met with officials of the Adjustment Administration on July 27 in an informal conference to discuss suggestions for adjusting the production of Burley and flue-cured types of tobacco to consumption demands. A code for manufacturers of cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff, fixing minimum wages, hours of labor, and improving standards of labor was filed with the Adjustment Administration on July 27. Fifty percent of the cigar-leaf tobacco growers have already signed agreements to reduce their cigar tobacco acreage this year, it was announced on August 1.

Adjustment officials moved one step nearer their first marketing agreement in the deciduous fruit industry, August 1, with completion, without protest, of a formal hearing on a proposed agreement for California. California peach canners and growers met with officials at a formal public hearing on July 31 on the proposed canned-peach marketing agreement and code of fair practice, which would limit this year's pack to 9,500,000 cases of No. 1 cling peaches.

A public hearing on the proposed basic sugar marketing agreement will be held August 10.

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NEWS BRIEFS

A FINANCIAL SURVEY of North Carolina dairies, recently completed by North Carolina Experiment Station, revealed that "the size of the dairy as measured by the number of cows in the herd is not a limiting factor in determining profits; that extremely high production per cow is not at all times warranted; that economical feeding was generally the rule on the dairies studied showing the influence of feeding records as obtained in the herd improvement associations; that uneconomical use of labor was an outstanding fault on many of the dairies, while excessive overhead ran up the production costs on several farms." A detailed report of the study has been published in Bulletin 288 by North Carolina College of Agriculture.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT has officially recognized as a standard method for the control of the market milk supply of Japan, the direct counting of bacteria in milk, cream, and other dairy products by means of the microscope, says New York Experiment Station.

DESPITE THE GENERAL INCREASE in payrolls in the United States and in Illinois there are still wide differences between consumer incomes in different local markets of Illinois, says R. W. Bartlett, Illinois College of Agriculture.

RECEIVING-POINT INSPECTIONS of fresh fruits and vegetables during June this year totalled 2,589 inspections against 3,035 inspections last June, reports the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MACHINERY used in production and harvesting of corn, cotton and sugar beets can be improved to lessen the cost of unit production and the amount of farm labor, says S. H. McGrory, chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Methods and implements used in seed bed preparation and weed control for these crops should be studied, he says. Cheaper methods of constructing terraces in soil erosion control work are being sought by the bureau.

OUTLOOK REPORTS have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as follows: Poultry and eggs, July 24; dairy, July 31; sheep and wool, August 2. A report on beef cattle will be issued on August 21, and one on hogs on September 11.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

August 9, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 32

THE WEEK IN THE MARKET BUREAUS

NORTH CAROLINA Department of Agriculture in a mid-summer report of activities says that during the past six months nearly 1,500,000 packages of fruits and vegetables were inspected and certified as to grade, by the Division of Markets, as follows: Irish potatoes, 870,600; strawberries, 363,535; beans, 173,948; peas, 61,352; cucumbers, 7,780; dewberries, 2,300; huckleberries, 1,669; corn, 283, and peppers, 89. These inspections required a personnel of 90 temporary men during the heavy movement of potatoes in June. This work is being expanded from year to year, it is stated, and the volume this year represents a material increase over that of any previous year. Temporary offices were maintained at Elizabeth City, Mount Olive, Bayboro, Aurora, Fayetteville, Beaufort, Bethel, Pantego, Washington, Fairmont, New Bern, Wallace, Chadbourn, Tabor, Burgaw, and Warsaw.

Cooperative wool pools have been successful in the mountain counties this spring, says the department, reporting that 14 counties sold, cooperatively, more than 115,000 pounds of wool.

MARYLAND Department of Agriculture reports that individual growers, cooperative associations, brokers and shippers in the cantaloupe section of the Eastern Shore of Maryland have been cooperating in carrying out the plan developed for the application of the Maryland Cantaloupe Law. A corps of trained and experienced men in Wicomico, Dorchester, Worcester, and Caroline counties have tested at field meetings the maturity of cantaloupes brought in by farmers of the several communities, and have advised growers concerning the grading, packing, and marking of containers. Two operators in the territory have reported that the demand for Maryland cantaloupes is better than it has been for a long time. Most of the shippers in the Federalsburg district will use Federal-State shipping point inspection in marketing cantaloupes and offer them to the trade on the basis of Federal grades and certified as to grade and quality.

The department reports that in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, inspection and certification of dressed domestic rabbits is being provided for a Baltimore company, the rabbits being bought and slaughtered under inspection the same as in the case of other meat products. The meat is cut ready for cooking, packaged in conveniently sized cartons, and offered to the trade as a frozen product.

A number of principal shippers have asked for shipping point inspection on peaches, the department says, reporting that a supervising inspector is now located at Hancock.***During June, 11,985 dozen

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eggs were graded and certified and placed on the market under a joint Federal-State certificate of quality, says the department.*** The buying public is reported to be acting favorably toward the Maryland Farm Roadside Market Association movement.

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ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION SETTING UP WHEAT CAMPAIGN.

Wheat acreage reduction, if any, to be required for 1934 will be announced by Secretary Wallace on August 24. Meanwhile the Government Printing Office has been printing 1,500,000 applications for wheat adjustment contracts which will be distributed to farmers by the Adjustment Administration before asking farmers to sign up under the wheat plan. Preliminary educational and organization work in the chief wheat producing counties has been under way for several weeks, and applications and specimen contracts will be distributed as the educational program nears completion. In the contract, farmers are offered cash adjustment payments of not less than 28 cents a bushel for 1933 on an allotment of 54 percent of their adjusted average past production, of which 20 cents will be paid this fall and the remainder next spring when farmers prove that they have complied with the acreage reduction for 1934 which may be required by Secretary Wallace.

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MARKETING PHASES FEATURE WEEK'S ADJUSTMENT NEWS.

Representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers of Self-Rising and Processed Flours last week presented suggestions for a code of fair competition at an informal conference with Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials, and definite steps were taken at an informal conference by the nation's terminal grain elevator industry to formulate a code of fair competition.

Secretary Wallace, on July 29, approved and signed the milk marketing agreement designed to stabilize prices, practices, and conditions in the Chicago metropolitan milk shed. The Chicago agreement is the first of a series of agreements proposed under the Adjustment Act, and one of its objectives is to increase the income of at least 18,000 milk producers in the Chicago area by about \$10,000 a day or \$300,000 a month.

California cling peach producers will be assured a minimum price of \$20 a ton for their No. 1 crop this year, more than trebling their price over that of last season, if the canners accept a marketing agreement formally offered the industry on August 7, Administration officials have announced. The offer of the agreement will affect nearly 4,000 peach growers and 50 canners.

Two codes and two marketing agreements covering the handling and distribution of beet and refined cane sugar in the United States will be the subject of a public hearing on August 16.

A proposed code of fair practices for the cold-storage warehousing industry has been presented by the Association of Refrigerated Warehouses to Adjustment Administration officials.

NEW ORLEANS SHEEP AND
LAMB MARKET DWINDLES.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at the New Orleans stockyards for the year ended June 30 reached the lowest total in many years, - only 359 head were marketed, reports B. B. Jones Louisiana Extension Service. Peak receipts were 3,184 head in 1928. Jones says that while local receipts have dropped off heavily, there have been liberal receipts of lamb carcasses shipped into the city from distant packing houses. Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee were the only States supplying sheep and lambs to the local market this year. It is believed that a much better market can be built up if proper local supplies for the market should be made available.

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OHIO REPORTS GREATER
FARM REAL ESTATE ACTIVITY.

Renewed activity in farm real estate in Ohio is reported by H. R. Moore, Ohio Extension Service, following a study of reports of sales records for the first six months of this year. Moore found that despite the banking moratorium in March, a spotted increase in activity was reported over the similar period of 1932. Activity continues, to be concentrated on the smaller farms close to cities, he says.

A continuance of the downward trend in prices in the early months of 1933 carried the average price of Ohio farm real estate to a new low of \$51.14 an acre, which is about the level of prices in 1905. The price trend began to move upward in May and June, but the movement was not enough to carry prices on the average above the level of the previous six months. Sales at foreclosure continued to be made at about 78 to 79 percent of the sales price of farms sold voluntarily.

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IOWA REPORTS COLLEGE
STEERS PROFITABLE.

All of the steer calves used in the feeding tests at Iowa State College the past year paid for their feed at actual cost and then returned a margin in addition, ranging from \$1.43 per steer in one lot to \$8.82 in another. These margins were after crediting feed saved by the hogs following. The highest price received for any lot and the largest margin over feed cost, after crediting feed saved by the hogs, was returned by the steers in the check lot which got a ration of shelled corn, corn silage, alfalfa hay, salt and minerals, and received linseed oilmeal as the protein supplement. This lot also was the one which put on the most rapid gains.

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WOULD SELL POULTRY
IN LOCAL MARKETS.

Declaring that shipping expenses are too high at present prices, L. M. Hurd of New York College of Agriculture is urging New York poultrymen to give more attention to local outlets for dressed birds. He says that shipping and marketing often cost five or six cents a pound

and that a saving of this sum, at present prices, means a greater percent of gain than when prices were higher. Hurd suggests three generally recognized ways to pick birds for market: scald-picking, semi-scald or slack-scald picking, and dry-picking.

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CALIFORNIA STRESSES

LOW COST PRODUCTION

Low production costs combined with high yields, obviously will return greater profits (in walnut production) than either high production or low costs alone, says L. W. Fluharty, California Extension Service, reporting results of cost studies. He cites a southern California county where 22 farmers reported average yields of walnuts of 2,301 pounds per acre. They received 8.32 cents per pound, but their total costs were 8.41 cents a pound. On the other hand, 14 growers in a county in the central part of the State reported yields of 1,107 pounds, less than half of the southern county, but they sold their crop for 9.25 cents a pound and their costs were but 7.21 cents, leaving a net income of 2.04 cents.

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EZEKIEL AND BEAN APPOINTED

ON STATISTICAL BOARD.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary Wallace, will represent the Department of Agriculture on the Central Statistical Board created by President Roosevelt "to formulate standards for and to effect coordination of the statistical services of the Federal Government incident to the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act." Louis H. Bean, economic adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was named alternate. The board consists of representatives of the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Industrial Recovery Administration, a member designated by the Commission on Government Statistics and Information Services, and such other members as the President may designate.

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THE FARM EXPORTS INDEX of the Department of Agriculture reached 72 in June, - the highest June index since 1928, - due to the largest June exports of cotton in 24 years. But the index for all commodities except cotton was only 45, - a new low monthly record, - reflecting the drastic decline in exports of wheat and flour.

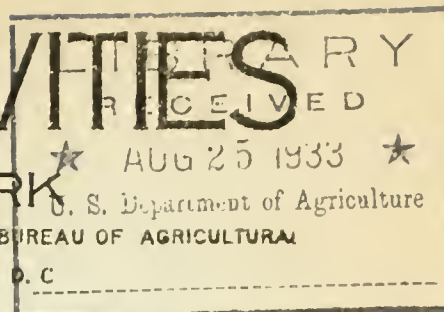
EDWARD C. PARKER has been placed in charge of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, effective August 1, Nils A. Olsen, chief of bureau announced on that date. Mr. Parker succeeds H. J. Besley, who will be engaged on other assignments in the department.

A DOZEN EGGS laid by the poultry flock in August or September are worth as much as two dozen laid in the springtime, says R. E. Cray, Ohio Extension Service, on the basis of study of flock records over a number of years.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



August 16, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 33

THE WEEK IN THE MARKET BUREAUS

DELAWARE Bureau of Markets inspected 429 carloads of early apples in July, the shipments including 96,347 bushels moved by motor truck. A Delaware law requires that all closed packages of apples sold or offered for sale in that State be marked with the owner's name and address, variety, size or range of sizes, and grade. All trucks containing apples are stopped at State police stations and inspected by a Federal-State inspector. In cases of violations of the law, the owner of the truck is arrested for transporting the apples and the shipper of the apples is also arrested and fined for not marking the packages properly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Bureau of Markets is receiving proposals from orchardists in that State to revise the rules and regulations under the apple grading law. The law was revised during the past session of the Legislature and is now a so-called "voluntary" law. The marking of the grade on closed containers is optional with each packer, but all closed containers are required to be stenciled or branded with the name and address of packer, variety of apples, net contents of container and minimum size of apples contained therein.

Commissioner A. L. Felker of New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, commenting on apple grading, reports that during the past session of Congress, Senator Byrd of Virginia was active in obtaining legislation requiring that all apples for export must be accompanied by certificate of inspection showing that such apples are of a Federal or State grade that meets the minimum of quality established by the United States Secretary of Agriculture for export. The Act was approved by Congress on June 10, 1933 and makes it unlawful to ship or offer for shipment, to transport, or receive for transportation to any foreign destination, apples or pears in packages not accompanied by proper certificate of inspection.

J. F. GREER is the new director of Georgia Bureau of Markets. In the current issue of the Georgia "Market Bulletin", Director Greer emphasizes the importance of properly packing and grading farm products. With regard to watermelons, he says that "all melons in cars should be as near uniform size as possible, as nothing detracts more from a load of melons when it reaches the market than to be loosely packed and shifted in the car, with all sizes loaded therein."

NEW JERSEY Department of Agriculture has established a grade

for honey produced under its inspection service and is inaugurating an improved honey marketing system based on the use of grade labels. Honey will be marketed under the department's labels in a variety of ways. Some of it will go to wholesalers in 60-pound cans, and the remainder will be sold at roadside stands, direct to local grocery stores or by mail to consumers. The graded honey will be known as "New Jersey Certified."

The department is beginning to grade all tomatoes purchased by four large South Jersey canneries. Tried in New Jersey for the first time last year, the system of having the department inspect cannery tomatoes and having payments to farmers based on the quality of the stock delivered, has proved itself equitable to canners and growers, says the department. Previously, growers were paid on a flat-rate basis. The department is prepared to grade as much as 4,000 tons of tomatoes a day during the height of the season.

New Jersey Milk Control Board announced on the 14th that its recent suspension of price increase for milk in eight South Jersey counties would expire on the 15th and that the deferred increase would take effect on August 16. Included in the increase is an advance of one cent in the minimum price of all milk retailed by the quart and an advance of three-fourths of a cent in the minimum price to be paid to producers.

COMMISSIONER OLCOTT F. KING of Connecticut Department of Agriculture has sent out a plea to dairy farmers in that State "to avoid a milk strike", since he is "firmly convinced that arbitration will accomplish more lasting results than violence."

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ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION WILL HELP FARMERS SHIFT PRODUCTION.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials are organizing a systematic attack on the problem of uses for land taken out of wheat, tobacco, and other production by acreage reduction campaigns. Joseph F. Cox, former dean of agriculture at Michigan State College, has been chosen to head a Replacement Crops Section for this purpose. Studies will be made at once to determine what crops can be grown on lands shifted from wheat, cotton or tobacco. the objective being to promote land uses which will not adversely affect prices of cash crops.

James D. Dole of Honolulu has been appointed chief of the new Food Products Section in the Processing and Marketing Division of the Adjustment Administration, to deal with processed foods and sea foods.

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MONTANA LOOKS FOR HIGHER LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Signs multiply, says Paul Carpenter, Montana extension economist, that there is a decided upward swing in employment and a rising wage level, and this can only mean that an improvement in livestock prices is in the offing. Livestock product prices have shown little advance thus far, he says, because increased purchasing power has not yet been

reflected in the demand for these products. From the standpoint of numbers, he continues, lambs should be in a particularly favorable position to react to the first signs of an increased demand for meats.

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EGG AUCTION SALES PASS

HALF MILLION DOLLAR MARK.

Sales on the Flemington (New Jersey) egg and poultry auction market totaled \$540,012.79 for the year ended July 31, reports New Jersey College of Agriculture. Sales of eggs aggregated 55,575 crates, compared with 39,953 crates the preceding year, and of poultry 19,036 crates against 12,974 crates.

"In these figures," says the president of the auction market association, "we find the fruits of an outstandingly successful attempt, through cooperative action to improve the marketing position of Hunterdon's poultry keepers. The increase in membership from 31 poultrymen, when the first sale was held August 1, 1930 to the present total of 1,429 members, is proof that our producers are benefited by the auction."

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LESS WHEAT AVAILABLE

FOR CONSUMPTION.

The carry-over of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1933, based on preliminary estimates, was about the same as that of a year earlier, but total supplies of old and new wheat for 1933-34 appears to be about 225,000,000 bushels below last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks of wheat in all positions July 1 are reported at 385,881,000 bushels compared with 382,076,000 bushels on July 1, 1932. July 1, 1932 stocks have been revised from 362,658,000 bushels largely because of a revision in farm stocks.

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MUSHROOMS AND SPROUTS

IN NEW MARKET PACKAGES.

Mushrooms in a one-pound package that expands with the mushrooms are being featured in window displays in eastern cities, and Brussels sprouts are making a bid for consumer eye-appeal in a two piece, knock-down type of basket carton. The carton is paraffined and has a transparent paper window. It is explained that the expansible carton for mushrooms is needed because mushrooms after they are packed grow 10 per cent within 24 hours. The latest novelty in honey containers is a flat glass bottle with corrugated sides fashioned to resemble a honeycomb.

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FARM RETURNS SHOW

LOW POINT IN 1932.

An average of \$257 of cash income over cash expenses was reported by the annual survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the year 1932 by 6,383 farmers who operate their own farms. From this amount farmers had to pay living expenses, and interest charges. Sales

of products averaged \$1.014 and cash outlays for hired labor, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, machinery and tools, taxes, and miscellaneous farm expenses averaged \$757. The farmers used food from their farms worth on the average \$161 at farm prices. This was the poorest showing in eleven years during which such records have been compiled by the bureau from individual reports of representative farmers in all parts of the country.

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MINNESOTA GRAPH SHOWS
WORTH OF DAIRY FEEDSTUFFS.

A graph that enables a dairyman to determine instantly the exact value for feeding purposes of a ton of any of the common dairy feeds, including roughages, grains, root crops, silage and concentrates, on the basis of the price per ton of corn and of cottonseed meal, has been devised by Dr. William E. Peterson, Minnesota Extension Division. The graph is based on carefully worked out formulas that have been used for years by students in feeding at the University of Minnesota. Cottonseed meal and corn are used as base feeds because, normally, cottonseed meal is the cheapest source of protein and corn the cheapest source of total digestible nutrients. Wholesale feed companies are using the graph as a daily guide in their business transactions, as well as dairymen.

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IOWA apparently produced less butterfat per cow in July than in June, but the price was about 1½ cent higher per pound of fat sold, says Iowa Extension Service. The leading associations in July were just about 2 pounds per cow below the leading associations in June. More cows were dry in July than in June, it is explained.

PERSONS WHO SELL ICE CREAM at roadside stands in New York are required to conform to the new ice cream law even though they sell a strickly home-made product, according to W. E. Ayres, New York College of Agriculture. The frozen desserts law is being administered by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Albany, New York.

ILLINOIS FARMERS, especially the tenants, are carefully appraising the labor and power demands of different crops in an effort to work out a rotation that will require as little labor and power consistent with good farm income, says Illinois Extension Service. The oat crop, it is stated, consistently calls for less man labor and power an acre than any other important Illinois grain. An acre of oats is now being produced with 6 hours of man labor, 10 hours of horse labor, and six-tenths of an hour of tractor use.

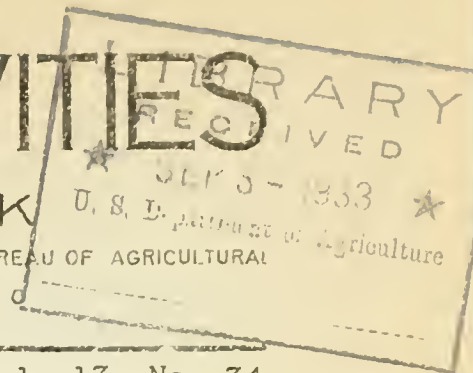
MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE has suspended publication of the Minnesota Extension News, on account of budget cuts.

THE NEW OFFICIAL STANDARDS for potatoes, effective September 15, may be obtained in mimeographed descriptions from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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August 23, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 34.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

RE-INSTATED AT MANY MARKETS.

Restoration of much of the Federal Market News Service recently curtailed to effect Government economies has been ordered by Secretary Wallace following a re-allocation of expenditures by the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year. The expenditure for the Market News Service was \$1,300,000 during the last fiscal year; the expenditure for the current year will be slightly less than \$1,000,000, or about 75 percent of last year's cost. Secretary Wallace expressed gratification over the possibility of substantially restoring the Service which he said is so important in the marketing of farm products.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is endeavoring to render the maximum market news service with the funds available, to report the essentials of market conditions at important shipping and receiving markets and to dispatch the news by means of codes over a Nation-wide leased telegraph wire system. By increasing the allowable expenditure for the Service, Secretary Wallace has made it possible to re-instate much of the bureau's system of distribution of the market news so that farmers everywhere may keep in daily touch with the markets by means of daily mimeographed reports received direct from the bureau, and by radio and the daily press which broadcast and publish the bureau's statements on prices and conditions in local and national markets. The Market News Service functions much as do the general press associations, with its staff of trained market news reporters located at strategic news gathering points, its leased wire system whereby all branch offices are apprised simultaneously of what is occurring in other markets, and its numerous tie-ups with radio, the press, and telegraph companies for getting the news promptly to farmers.

The leased wire system under the present allocation of funds will be operated from Boston to Seattle, with leased wire offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, Stevens Point, East St. Louis, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Sioux City, Ames, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Clay Center, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, St. Paul, Corvallis, Portland, and Seattle, and for a period of about eight months at Richmond, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Wichita, Fort Worth, and San Antonio.

In addition to the service on livestock, meats and wool now operating in Boston, New York City, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Louisville, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco, Casper, and Ogden, it is planned to restore the service to include, with some modifications, Buffalo, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Nashville, Portland, St. Joseph and Wichita.

The fruit and vegetable service with offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and St. Louis will be extended to Baltimore, Atlanta, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. Plans contemplate further restoring the service at Portland, Oregon, conducting a limited service in Detroit and Cleveland, consolidating most of the work formerly done in Spokane in the office at Seattle, and conducting all the temporary stations in important fruit and vegetable shipping areas on substantially the same basis as last year.

The service on dairy and poultry products now available at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco, and Chicago, will be restored at Portland, Los Angeles, and a modified program at Seattle.

The service on grain, hay, feeds, seeds and miscellaneous products will be reorganized on a regional basis with information distributed from offices at Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland.

A limited market news program will be developed on tobacco in connection with the tobacco grading service.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE SLIGHTLY CURTAILED.

Operating on reduced expenditures for the current year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is endeavoring to maintain as efficiently as possible its Foreign Agricultural News Service designed to keep American farmers informed of competitive conditions in leading world markets. Agricultural commissioners or attaches, and commodity specialists are keeping in daily contact with the foreign production and market situation. Their reports are cabled or mailed to Washington where the statements are analyzed in relation to American agriculture; the important news in the foreign field is then distributed among farmers and the trade by means of radio, press, and mimeographed statements.

Agricultural attaches are located at London England to cover the British Isles; Berlin, Germany, to cover Central and Northern Europe, and at Belgrade, Yugoslavia to cover the Danube Basin. Agricultural commissioners are at Marseille, France for the Mediterranean Basin; Shanghai, China, to cover China and Japan, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, for South America. The bureau has recently discontinued its representation at Pretoria, U. of S. Africa, and at Sydney, Australia. A cotton commodity specialist is located at Kobe, Japan; and fruit, grain, wool and livestock commodity specialists at London, England. The bureau has discontinued commodity specialists on cotton at Cairo, Egypt, and on tobacco, at Berlin Germany.

Foreign fruit news received by the bureau is dispatched by leased wire to cooperative fruit interests in New York and California. Reports on grain, cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, hogs, pork products, dairy products, and other commodities are published weekly in the bureau's

publication "Foreign Crops and Markets" which is widely distributed among farm and commodity trade journals, press associations, agricultural cooperative associations, agricultural extension services, and farmers. Representatives of the bureau radio-broadcast summaries of the foreign situation periodically over a Nation-wide broadcasting system. The foreign news is used in connection with the bureau's outlook reports, and utilized by agricultural extension services in local outlook reports and at farmer outlook meetings.

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NEW ENGLAND MARKETING PROGRAM
PROGRESS TO BE REVIEWED.

New England marketing officials, commissioners of agriculture, and other cooperating agencies in the New England Farm Marketing Program will meet at Worcester, Massachusetts, next January, for the purpose of reviewing experience with the program, determining whether its development is being satisfactorily carried on, and estimating its future possibilities, in view of changing agricultural economic conditions.

The New England Farm Marketing Program was organized in December 1927 at a New England marketing conference held by the Agricultural Committee of the New England Council, an organization conceived in 1924 by the six New England governors and functioning largely as a sectional Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of expanding New England's economic, social and recreational resources. The Agricultural Committee decided that the solution to many of the existing problems confronting agriculture lay along the line of better marketing of farm products.

Under the program, the six New England states have worked along uniform lines in the establishment of voluntary grades for farm products and of methods of inspecting or policing those grades. The New England Quality Label was developed as an official identification to appear on top grades of native produce, and to date there has been a gradual extension of the use of the Quality Label by farmers in marketing a wide assortment of farm products. Results of research projects in marketing have been made the subject of intensive educational programs for better marketing, and it is believed that the combined activities under the marketing program have been an important factor in lessening the blows of agricultural depression upon New England farmers.

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HOG MARKETING PROGRAM
PUT INTO EFFECT BY THREE A's.

The Federal emergency hog marketing program, announced by Secretary Wallace at Chicago, August 18, was put into operation August 23, at six middle-western livestock markets. Buying of a maximum of 4,000,000 pigs between 25 and 100 pounds in weight and 1,000,000 sows, weighing not less than 275 pounds and soon to farrow, at premium prices established under the emergency plan, was begun at St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago. Emergency buying also will be inaugurated at other leading terminal and interior livestock markets on or before August 28, and buying operations will be continued until the maximum of

five million pigs and sows have been bought or until the emergency market ing period expires on October 1. The edible products derived from this slaughter will be bought by the Emergency Relief Administration for distribution among needy families. The plan is to be financed by a processing tax on hogs for domestic consumption.

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NEW JERSEY AUCTIONS

SELL MUCH FARM PRODUCE.

Nearly 1,000,000 wholesale packages of fruits and vegetables have been sold for a total of \$750,000 by seven New Jersey farmer-owned auction markets since they opened last spring, says New Jersey Department of Agriculture, pointing out that on four markets for which a comparison was made both the volume of produce sold and the total receipts this year have been considerably larger than during the same period last year. On four leading auctions, the average per package price received for nearly 680,000 packages has been 83 cents thus far this year compared with 93 cents during the same period last year.

The increased volume of produce sold by auction this year is evidence, says the department, that this method of selling is adapted to farmers' needs, and that, compared with other outlets, the auctions give farmers good returns. Location of the markets at important shipping points and the fact that products are bid indirectly by dealers reduce distribution costs to the advantage of farmers, it is stated. The markets were established in accordance with the marketing program of New Jersey Department of Agriculture and operate with its cooperation.

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A GRAPHIC PRESENTATION of "Economic Trends Affecting Agriculture" has just been issued in a booklet by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a compilation of charts and tables, intended primarily for agricultural extension workers, to show some of the forces that have recently shaped the course of American agriculture.

AN INCREASE IN FEED PRICES with but a slight improvement in egg prices brought Iowa poultrymen below-average receipts for the month of July, says Iowa Extension Service.

A STUDY OF 100 ROADSIDE MARKETS in New York State has shown that 15 stands were on highways where the passing traffic did not exceed 1,500 vehicles for one day in August, and that these stands had, on an average, annual sales of about \$1,900; that 22 stands, where 2,000 to 3,000 vehicles passed in a day, did an annual business of \$1,700 a year, and that stands where 5,000 vehicles passed in a day sold about \$4,500 worth of produce a year, says New York College of Agriculture.

LOUISIANA FARMERS are being warned by Louisiana Extension Division against the activities of country buyers and market speculators who are buying light-weight pigs from farmers at current low market prices in anticipation of price increases under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

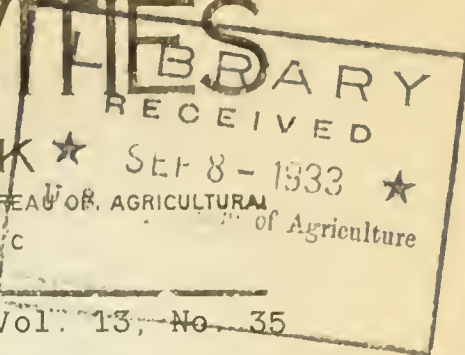
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STATES TO RESUMEMARKET NEWS SERVICES.

Restoration of the Federal Market News Service is enabling State bureaus of markets and State extension services to resume the issuance of quotation and condition reports on leading markets, since the State news services in most instances are dependent upon the Federal system.

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture in its "Weekly Market Bulletin" says that restoration of the Federal service "is good news for readers of the 'Market Bulletin' as much of the information found in its columns is dependent on reports and statistics prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Following restoration of the Federal service, Iowa Extension Service announced the resumption of the daily livestock market news broadcasts over Station WOI, broadcasting station of Iowa State College. R. K. Bliss, director, Iowa Extension Service, says that the market news service of WOI has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the income of Iowa and other Corn Belt farmers each year. Situated strategically in the center of the greatest livestock marketing territory in the world, the station furnishes up-to-date information on prices and as to where farmers can sell livestock to best advantage.

Reports of resumption of news services have been received from a number of other States by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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TEXAS STUDIES QUALITYFACTOR IN MARKETING PRODUCE.

Texas Extension Service reports that in a study of the quality of vegetables as a factor in the price received by growers, the records show that shippers tend to pay growers a flat price more or less without regard to the quality of vegetables except that they may throw back or refuse inferior lots, and to that extent shippers encourage quality. The cooperative shipping associations, it is stated, have as a rule made a distinction between first- and second-quality products delivered by members and have paid growers in accordance with the terms received on wholesale markets.

The Texas Extension Service says that the whole question of quality and the building up of a market procedure which will encourage producers to deliver highest-quality products and receive for them on the barrel head the highest price for the kind and quality of products produced is a fundamentally necessary trend not only in the best interest of farmers and growers, but in the interest of the welfare of the Lower Rio Grand Valley and the industry as well.

WHEAT ACREAGE CUT OF
FIFTEEN PERCENT ORDERED.

Following accord upon general principles of the international agreement in London, providing for world-wide action to correct the wheat surplus, the Department of Agriculture announced on August 28 that in order to qualify for benefit payments, American farmers will be required to pledge a reduction in their next crop plantings of 15 percent of their average seeded acreage.

Successful completion of the domestic program is calculated to take 9,600,000 acres out of wheat production, reduce the 1934 crop 124,000,000 bushels below the 1930 to 1932 average and give \$120,000,000 to the farmers for their cooperation. The benefits will be paid to the farmers from the processing tax of 30 cents a bushel already being levied by the Government. Twenty-eight cents will go to the farmers, while two cents will be retained for administration expenses.

The department has made no announcement of its policy as to American wheat exports, pending final approval by the four exporting countries of the exact language in final form of their supplementary agreement.

The 15 percent requirement will apply only to wheat plantings for harvest next year.

Secretary Wallace announced on the 28th the calling of three meetings in the South to determine a policy for future curtailment of the cotton crop adaptable to "a permanent program". The Farm Credit Administration announced on August 24 that southern farmers who have borrowed money from the Crop Production Loan Office of the Administration will not be compelled to sell their cotton to pay off the loans when they become due on October 31 this year. Growers with crops pledged as security back of the loans will be given an opportunity to turn their cotton over to cooperative marketing associations to be held and disposed of in an orderly fashion. Growers who are not members of cooperatives may place their cotton in a Federal bonded warehouse.

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DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR APPOINTED
DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Henry C. Taylor of Wisconsin has been appointed as American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. He will represent the United States on the permanent committee of the Institute. More than sixty governments are now represented in the Institute which has for its main objectives the collection of statistical, technical, and economic information on agriculture throughout the world; the collection and distribution of information on plant and animal diseases and improvement; the progress of agricultural cooperation and the drafting of general suggestions for the good of agricultural people; general suggestions and policies designed to benefit agricultural workers in all countries.

Dr. Taylor was formerly chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and in 1924 was a member of the American delegation to the general assembly of the Institute at Rome. He will report to the Department of Agriculture on technical questions and to the State Department on matters of policy.

NEW JERSEY MILK BOARDREPORTS THREE MONTHS' PROGRESS.

In the three months that it has been in existence, the New Jersey Milk Control Board has made definite progress in stabilizing the milk industry of the State, preventing destructive price cutting and establishing specific standards for milk in the interests of the consuming public. William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, has reported to Governor Moore of New Jersey.

The establishment of minimum retail prices for milk based on comprehensive economic data, the fixing of prices to producers that will assure them of a fair return, the promulgation of quality regulations for the production and sale of Grade A milk, control of production, and the defining of milk marketing areas are cited in the report as principal accomplishments of the board.

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LOUISIANA VEGETABLE INDUSTRYREPORTED AS IMPROVING.

Improvement in the quality of vegetables marketed by Louisiana growers, coincident with general expansion of the industry, is reported by B. B. Jones, Louisiana Extension Service. Growers in the State are being told that those who expect to profit from the industry must plan to produce only the highest quality stock, and grade, pack and ship vegetables in accordance with market demands.

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ILLINOIS SELECTS BEST WHEATVARIETIES FOR ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM.

Sixteen varieties of winter wheat which are likely to give Illinois farmers the greatest return and the highest quality of grain from the adjusted acreage which they will seed this fall have been singled out in variety tests which the Illinois Experiment Station has made at three different points in the State during the past season. By growing varieties that have demonstrated their superiority in the tests, farmers can realize more on less acreage of wheat, it is stated.

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TESTS PEACHES FOR QUICK-FREEZING QUALITIES.

Tests of 56 varieties of peaches have revealed wide differences in desirability of freezing in small consumer packages, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. The studies have demonstrated that very rapid freezing or the employment of very low temperatures are not essential to the preservation of peaches. Relatively slow freezing at 0 to 15 degrees F., followed by storage at about the same temperature produces a satisfactory and desirable frozen fruit.

Nine varieties rated as excellent in the tests are: Chairs, J.H. Hale, a smooth form of J.H. Hale, Reeves, Up-to-Date, St. John, Oriole, Eclipse, and Primrose. Eight varieties ranked as good are: A 1, Brackett, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Slappey, Roberta, and an unnamed seedling grown by W. F. Wight of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Yellow-fleshed clingstone varieties grown for canning in California make very poor frozen products, it is stated.

THE INDEX OF PRICES of farm products reacted 4 points from July 15 to August 15, but at 72 percent of their pre-war average on the latter date, prices paid farmers at local markets were still 13 points higher than a year ago. While prices of farm products went down 4 points, prices of things that farmers buy went up 5 points, during the month. This put the farm purchasing power figure at 64 for August against 53 for August a year ago.

A HOME-MADE APPLE WASHER which costs about \$100 for materials, less the gear box and motor, with a capacity of sixty to seventy-five bushels an hour has been designed by B.A. Jennings of New York College of Agriculture. Plans for building the washer are obtainable free on request to Mr. Jennings.

EIGHT THOUSAND OHIO FARMERS have participated in the last two years in 160 organized groups which have visited the stockyards and packing houses at Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, for the purpose of learning how livestock are handled, who sells them, how they are graded, and what kind of chops and steaks they make when slaughtered, reports Ohio Extension Service.

NEW JERSEY is continuing its consumer information service in the form of special articles to New Jersey newspapers, emphasizing the value of New Jersey products. Current releases tell how new Grade A standards protect the quality of New Jersey milk, the value of official inspection with regard to the quality of canned tomatoes, and the value of different varieties of Fall apples, from the standpoint of consumers.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS is endeavoring to learn from its field representatives in fruits and vegetables work the prevalence of complaints from growers that interstate motor truck operators have failed to pay for goods purchased, and a comparison of such complaints with complaints against distributors of carloads and receivers in terminal markets.

W. E. WINTERMEYER of the Bureau of Dairy Industry has been assigned to the position of extension dairyman for the Southern States, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. He will coordinate dairy extension work in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

NEW JERSEY Department of Agriculture reported on August 24, that the severe storm of last week virtually brought the harvesting of all crops to a standstill and damaged cannery tomatoes, ripening peaches and corn. South Jersey was hardest hit by the beating rain and hard wind. Most vegetables remain uninjured, it is reported, but the wet weather has been unfavorable to beans, promoting downy mildew.

R. R. HUDELSON has been appointed assistant dean of Illinois College of Agriculture to succeed F. H. Rankin, who will be retired September 1 after 32 years' service.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Department of Agriculture reports that an inquiry to the U. S. Department of Agriculture has brought the suggestion that the Approved Eastern Apple crate when closed be marked as containing 1 1/8 U. S. bushels.

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September 6, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 36

VIRGINIA LEGISLATEES ON TOBACCO GRADES.

The Virginia Legislature, with only two dissenting votes, recently passed a bill that empowers and directs the Director of the Division of Markets to establish and promulgate official standard grades for dark fire-cured tobacco in green order; to provide for the inspection, grading and marking of fire-cured tobacco in green order, the appointment of inspectors and the fixing of their compensation, the fixing of fees and the collection thereof; and to prohibit violations of the Act and to prescribe penalties. The bill provides that "dark fire-cured tobacco in green order offered or exposed for sale shall not be labelled by any other person than a duly authorized inspector or grader, except under the supervision of a duly authorized inspector or grader." Violators of the Act are punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for each offense.

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CONNECTICUT ADOPTS NEW POTATO GRADES.

Effective October 1, the new official U. S. grades for potatoes will become official Connecticut state grades, Commissioner Olcott F. King of Connecticut Department of Agriculture has announced. This action, Commissioner King says, means that any potatoes sold in the State of Connecticut according to either U. S. or Connecticut grades must conform to the designation in accordance with Chapter 254, Public Acts of 1933, an Act Concerning the Protection of Grades for Farm Products. This act provides that no person shall use any words, titles or names appearing in official state grades unless the products which are being identified, advertised, designated or described shall fully meet the requirements of the official grades indicated by such words, titles or names. This step is expected to limit the use of such terms as Fancy, No. 1, No. 2, etc., since it becomes a violation punishable by a fine of not more than \$50 for the first offense nor more than \$200 for each subsequent offense if such words, titles or names are used in a manner contrary to fact.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 269, Public Acts of 1933, Commissioner King has established a definition for cull potatoes together with rules and regulations to supplement and give full effect to the enforcement of same. The provisions of this act are compulsory in that they require any lot of cull potatoes, regardless of place of origin, when sold, offered, exposed, or transported for sale within the state either in closed containers, open containers, or in bulk to be plainly

and conspicuously marked "Culls". Every invoice rendered in connection with the sale of cull potatoes shall bear the designation "Culls."

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NORTHEASTERN POULTRYMEN
HOLD FALL SESSION.

Poultrymen from the thirteen northeastern states will attend the fall meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, at Narragansett, Rhode Island, September 8 and 9. Sidney A. Edwards, Director, Connecticut Bureau of Markets, is Secretary of the Council. The program calls for reports from the Council marketing committee, business ethics committee, and special accreditation committee. Various inspection tours of poultry farms have been arranged.

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WOOL INCOME MAY BE
DOUBLED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

With more wool produced and a hundred percent better price, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture anticipates that the income from the clip in Pennsylvania this year will be approximately twice the 1932 total of \$425,000. The 1933 wool production in Pennsylvania has been estimated at 3,411,000 pounds shorn from 461,000 sheep, making the average weight per fleece 7.4 pounds. Twenty-five years ago the average was 6.4 pounds. Wool production in 1932 was 3,270,000 pounds shorn from 436,000 sheep. Improvement in breeding and feeding farm flocks is reported.

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NEW JERSEY HAS LARGER
POTATO SEED CERTIFICATION.

New Jersey potato growers have entered 754.6 acres of late-crop seed potatoes for certification by New Jersey Department of Agriculture this fall, or about 10 percent more than in 1932. While the crop is growing, department representatives will make two inspections of all fields entered to ascertain that they have a high degree of freedom from disease. A final inspection will be made after harvest. The acreage is located in the central and southern part of the State, and the increase this year is attributed to this season's good market for potatoes and prospects for a heavy demand for seed stock next spring.

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"FLYING SQUADRON" TO PUSH
WHEAT CAMPAIGN IN STATES.

Wheat officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have concluded in Washington the first of a series of six regional meetings of State extension workers in preparation for the final push in the wheat campaign. Similar meetings will be held in the principal wheat sections; at Spokane, Wash., Fargo, N. Dak., Omaha, Neb., Columbus, Ohio, and Laramie, Wyo. George E. Farrell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been

appointed associate chief of the wheat section of the three A's, to assist M. L. Wilson, who will continue as chief of the section until the wheat adjustment campaign is completed. Mr. Wilson was recently selected by President Roosevelt to direct the subsistence homestead project for the Department of Interior.

A campaign for production control of flue-cured tobacco to be launched before the re-opening of the markets was decided upon, September 5, by the Adjustment Administration.

An initial processing tax on hogs of 25 cents per live hog, to begin not earlier than November 1, 1933, and to extend through at least three months of the succeeding twelve has been recommended to the three A's by representatives of the meat packing industry.

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COST OF GRANTING CREDIT IN NEW YORK FEED STORES.

O. H. Maughan of New York College of Agriculture reports that a study of the cost of granting credit by 84 feed-supply stores in Tioga, Genesee, Jefferson and Orange Counties, for the year 1931-32, shows that the average cost per store to grant \$39,848 of credit was \$1,848. This was an average cost of 4.6 cents out of every dollar of credit granted. The stores had an average of 150 days credit sales outstanding in accounts and notes. Since it cost 4.6 percent to extend a dollar of credit for 150 days, the cost expressed as an annual rate was 11.2 percent. Of the \$1,848 of expense, 46 percent was for interest on \$14,109 outstanding in receivables; 18 percent was for the cost of bookkeeping; 17 percent was for the cost of collection; and 19 percent represented the loss from bad debts.

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TEXAS REPORTS ON FARM AND RANCH ECONOMICS.

Farm and ranch economic projects summarized in the forty-fifth annual report of Texas Experiment Station include a study of the organization and operation of farms in East Texas, and in the high plains cotton area of Texas; a study of range management in the Edwards Plateau grazing area of Texas; and studies of the carrying capacity of pastures of the ranch experiment station in Sutton-Edwards Counties, local cotton marketing, mixed-carlot movement as a factor in the economic distribution of Lower Rio Grande Valley Fruits and Vegetables, central and local market prices of wheat in relation to quality, and farm taxation in Texas.

It is stated that the records from 1910 to date show rapid and steady increases in number of mixed cars of vegetables distributed from the Lower Rio Grande Valley, ranging from a total of 57 cars in 1910, to 6,905 mixed-carlot shipments in 1931. The straight-carlot shipments for the same period ranged from 696 cars in 1910 to 15,558 cars in 1931.

Many of the economic projects are in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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NEW UNITED STATES POTATO GRADES become effective September 15. The principal change is in the minimum size requirement for U.S. No. 1 grade, in that a minimum of 1-7/8 inches for all varieties unless some

other minimum size is specified in the sales contract is required. The minimum in the present grade is 1-7/8 inches for round varieties, and 1-3/4 inches for long varieties.

A LEAFLET entitled "Economic Facts for New Hampshire Poultrymen," prepared by L. A. Dougherty, Extension Economist in Marketing has been released by New Hampshire Extension Service. The leaflet contains factors in the market situation favorable to both lower and higher prices for poultry products and much pertinent information on the market situation.

INITIAL INSPECTION of Pennsylvania's 27,500 apiaries containing approximately 200,000 hives of bees, will be completed this year by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the work being done in accordance with the State bee law designed to control transmissible bee diseases.

ILLINOIS WHEAT GROWERS are being urged by Illinois Extension Service to improve the quality of their grain by not seeding wheat which is a mixture of hard and soft types, nor wheat infested with weeds. Farmers in southwestern Illinois are advised to consider the Nabob and Fulcaster among the bearded wheats and the Michigan Amber and Fulhio among the beardless.

THE EXTREMELY SHORT FLAX CROP this year, estimated at less than 8,000,000 bushels, makes it important for farmers and seedsmen to obtain flaxseed for sowing next spring, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 2,000,000 bushels of flaxseed will be required for sowing if the usual area of nearly 3,000,000 acres is sown.

NEW YORK STATE FARMER-OWNED COOPERATIVES have fared better, during the past three years, than private business, says New York College of Agriculture. Only four of the two hundred purchasing or selling cooperatives in New York have developed serious financial troubles, and in each of the four cooperatives, according to F. P. Harper of the college, the difficulty was brought on by the failure of the local bank with which the cooperative did business.

"TAXATION OF AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA" has been published as Technical Bulletin 43 by North Carolina Experiment Station. The bulletin discusses farm wealth, income and taxation; gross cash income of agriculture; cost of producing North Carolina farm products; farmers' ability to pay taxes; tax delinquency among farmers.

THE SYNDICATED PRESS SERVICE of New Jersey Extension Service was placed first in the national competitive exhibit of informational material displayed at the recent meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Urbana, Illinois.

RECENT MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include "A Graphic Summary of American Cotton Production, Consumption, and Prices"; "Farm Production and Income from Meat Animals, 1931 and 1932"; "Summary of the Apple and Pear Export Season, 1932-33"; "Methods Used by Growers in Marketing Grapes."

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STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

September 13, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 37.

MARYLAND TOBACCO GRADES UNDER MANDATORY LAW.

Forty standard grades for Maryland tobacco, in tentative form, have been prepared by the Tobacco Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and a number of sub-grades may be formed to take care of slightly damaged, mixed, and green tobacco. A mandatory law requiring grading, at State expense, of all Maryland tobacco offered on the Baltimore market went into effect July 1. The grades prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be used in training applicants for tobacco grading work in Maryland, and grading demonstrations will be held at an early date following tests at the University of Maryland. Two or more graders will be stationed at Baltimore.

Resolutions for Government grading of tobacco on all North Carolina markets were adopted at a recent meeting of more than 800 farmers at Raleigh, North Carolina. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will grade tobacco at Henderson and Oxford, (N.C.) markets beginning about September 26, and graders are already stationed at Farmville and Washington, North Carolina, in readiness for the opening of those markets in a few days.

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OHIO PUTS PRODUCE STANDARDS BILL INTO EFFECT.

The fruits and vegetables standardization bill recently passed by the Ohio Legislature will go into effect September 15. Growers are required by the provisions of the law to stamp their name, address and grade of the produce on each package of fruits or vegetables put up for sale. Standard grades for Ohio, as recognized by the law, are those pronounced as standard by the United States Department of Agriculture. Growers who do not want to market under the standard grades may mark goods "Grower's Grade" or "Unclassified". Cooperatives that do grading are required to accept responsibility for the grade, not the grower. When fruits and vegetables are repacked, the person who does the repacking is required to stamp his name and address, and the grade, on the package. Should second-hand containers be used, the package must be marked "Not Original Container." Violators of the law are subject to fine.

NEW JERSEY DAIRYMENPROTECTED BY INSPECTION LAW.

New Jersey dairymen are protected by the State creamery inspection law against inaccurate or dishonest butterfat tests, and they should file complaints with the State Experiment Station if they have reason to believe tests reported to them by creameries are inaccurate, says Dr. J. W. Bartlett, the Station's dairy husbandman, who has received complaints from dairymen that their butterfat tests, as reported by creameries, are too low.

The creamery inspection law requires that all creameries buying milk on a butterfat basis shall not only keep a composite sample of each day's milk for 15-day periods, but also shall retain the sample for 10 days so that any dairyman dissatisfied with his test may appeal to the Experiment Station for a retest.

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NEW YORK PUTTING SEEDSTO ACTUAL GROWING TEST.

New York Experiment Station at Geneva, in carrying out the provisions of the seed laws for control fields, is making tests in which packets of seeds of different varieties of tomatoes and cabbage as found on the open market in New York last spring are growing side by side to compare the offerings of a large number of seed houses. The vegetables are grown under as favorable conditions as would be found in any well-managed garden. Farmers, gardeners, seedsmen, and others are being invited to inspect the trials. The tests offer convincing proof that seeds from reliable seed houses are best, says Prof. M. T. Munn of the Station.

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CALIFORNIA SEES NO OVER-SUPPLY OF GOOD TURKEYS.

There never has been and probably never will be an over-supply of top quality market turkeys in this country, says W. E. Newlon, California Extension Service. He is urging California producers not to kill birds until they are full fleshed and fat. He says that every year most large markets are flooded with low-grade turkeys which are chiefly framework without much flesh and fat.

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COTTON FARMERS MUSTLIQUIDATE COLLATERAL COTTON.

All farmers who have pledged cotton as collateral for seed and crop production loans prior to the crop of 1933 will be notified to sell their collateral cotton at once in liquidation of these loans which are past due, the Farm Credit Administration announced on September 9. Under an arrangement with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for every bale of cotton so sold, a bale of long futures will be bought. These long futures contracts will provide the Secretary of Agriculture with cotton required to carry out the acreage reduction program. The transaction will result in no net sales or purchases.

GROSS FARM INCOME UP
MORE THAN BILLION DOLLARS.

Gross farm income will approximate \$6,360,000,000 this year compared with \$5,143,000,000 in 1932, assuming a continued improved demand for farm products the remainder of this year, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimate is made up of \$6,100,000,000 from the sale of farm products, plus at least \$260,000,000 in rentals and benefit payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Most of the increase in gross income is attributed to better prices for crops, since prices of most types of livestock have averaged slightly lower this year than last. Unless livestock prices advance materially during the last four months of the year, gross income from livestock will not be greatly different from that in 1932, says the bureau.

The trend of farm prices in the next few months will be an important factor in determining the gross income of farmers for 1933 since farmers' marketings are usually largest during that period of the year. Should industrial activity improve during the remainder of this year, a further increase in consumer and industrial demand for farm products is expected. The bureau has assumed there will be some further improvement in business activity during the next few months, but at a somewhat more moderate rate than the improvement from March through July.

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NEW JERSEY COMPLETING
POTATO MARKETING DEAL.

With 95 percent of the State's early potato crop dug and sold, the 1933 New Jersey potato deal is rapidly drawing to a close, says New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Most of the 5,500 carloads of potatoes shipped from producing areas in the State thus far this season were handled through the cooperative efforts of dealers and growers, the department reports, and this, it is stated, has proved a definite factor in maintaining a comparatively stable and favorable price level. The total value of the potato crop to New Jersey farmers this year will exceed \$3,000,000, the department estimates, and many farmers will be able to pay off heavy debts and continue in business. Throughout the potato harvesting season the prices, f.o.b. New Jersey shipping points have ranged from \$2 to \$2.50 per 100-pound sack, the highest prices since 1929.

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MINNESOTA SHIFTS TO FEED
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK FARMING.

Seventy-six percent of the gross cash income of Minnesota farmers, during the years 1926 to 1930, came from sales of livestock and livestock products, whereas in the years 1910 to 1914, only 46 percent was derived from livestock sources, according to G. A. Sallee and G. A. Pond of Minnesota Extension Division. A marked shift from cash sale crops to "feeding crops" is noted, and this shift to feed crops and livestock farming indicates that farmers are finding the production of livestock more profitable than the production of crops for sale, it is stated.

UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR ROUGH RICE, revised, effective August 25, 1933, have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SOUTHERN FARMERS are being advised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that it will pay to buy Abruzzi rye seed from reliable sources since not all the winter rye seed sold in the South in recent years as "Abruzzi rye" has been true to name.

MILK CONSUMPTION per capita in cities and villages of the United States, including cream in terms of its milk equivalent, is estimated to have been 40 gallons in 1932, a decrease of one-tenth of one percent from the per capita consumption in 1931, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHEAT SEEDING COSTS are likely to be higher this fall than in 1932, Illinois farmers are being told by Illinois College of Agriculture. The farm value of seed wheat is sharply higher this year than last, and man labor and power for wheat seeding will cost more this fall, it is stated. The 1932 cost of seeding an acre of winter wheat was \$3.60, the lowest in ten years of records.

GROSS FARM INCOME in Ohio in August was 21 percent larger than in August, 1932, estimates V. R. Wertz, Ohio State University. Greatest gains in income this August over last August are reported for wool, potatoes, and grains. The August income from potatoes and wool advanced 75 percent over the same month in 1932, gross income from grain was 60 percent larger. But despite recent advances, total gross income to Ohio farmers for the twelve months ended September 1 was 7 percent less than the total for the previous twelve months, owing to low prices for farm products in the early part of 1933.

LARGER MARKETINGS OF CATTLE than a year earlier are in prospect during the next twelve months, but they will include fewer of the better finished kinds and more of the lower grades, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its summer cattle outlook report. Although the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on August 1 was somewhat larger than on that date last year, total marketings of fed cattle during the remainder of 1933 will not be greatly different from those of the corresponding period of 1932, since the short supplies and relatively high prices of feed will tend to restrict further purchases of feeder animals, it is stated.

NINETEEN INSURANCE COMPANIES owned a total of 1,172 farms in Ohio, on January 1, 1933, comprising more than 175,000 acres, according to F. L. Morison, Ohio Extension Service. One company alone had 273 farms. In 1932, the 19 insurance companies took title to 529 farms through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, compared with 269 farms in 1931. Sales by insurance companies have been relatively few and scattered.

STATE AND FEDERAL

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GOVERNMENT MARKET NEWS SERVICES BEING IMPROVED.

Improvement of its various market news services in view of rapidly changing marketing and distribution methods effected through governmental emergency programs is being sought by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau recently added to its news releases a weekly report that contains statistical summaries and market reviews on livestock, meats, and wool, and already has received some favorable comments on the work. Last week the bureau announced the issuance of national reports on the grade and staple of ginned cotton, at noon each Saturday throughout the active ginning season this year, beginning September 16. State reports will be released at the same time each week from the bureau's offices at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, Austin and El Paso. The bureau has begun to issue also a weekly report on the cotton marketing situation, containing prices on spot cotton markets, and other highlights in the news of the week, such as cotton consumption, foreign and domestic demand, world supplies, and similar pertinent facts.

The weekly reports on cotton grade and staple will give cotton growers and the cotton trade information on the quality of cotton classed during the current week, and also show the quality of all cotton classed for the season up to the date of each report. The reports will show the percentages of the different grades and staple lengths represented by samples received from cooperating ginneries. Arrangements are being made with radio broadcasting stations, press associations, and all publications interested in cotton news, for widespread dissemination of the cotton reports on a scale similar to that in effect the country over for the distribution of the bureau's news reports on fruits and vegetables, livestock and meats, dairy and poultry products, grain, hay, feeds, and other commodities.

Leased telegraph wire services to Richmond, Virginia, was resumed on September 5.

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AUCTION MARKETING YIELDED HIGHER PRICES.

Twenty-five hundred New Jersey farmers located in nearly every county of the State sold \$1,000,000 worth of live poultry and eggs through cooperative auction markets during the fiscal year ended June 30, reports

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New Jersey Department of Agriculture. One hundred thousand cases of eggs, and 1,000,000 pounds of live poultry were sold, and on each of four egg auctions, says the department, producers received approximately one cent more per dozen for their eggs than the highest comparative New York City wholesale price. By auction selling the poultrymen received about \$50,000 more than if they had sold at the highest comparative New York prices. Poultrymen who sold live birds through the auctions received from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents more per pound than if they had received the highest comparative price in New York City. Very few producers had to pay any transportation charges and the auction selling charges rarely exceeded 5 per cent of the selling price.

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT ENCOURAGING
BUILDING OF CREAMERIES.

The building of creameries in Georgia as a means of utilizing surplus milk is being urged by G. C. Adams, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Adams says that one of the best farmers' cooperative creameries in the State is at Washington, Georgia, and that the profits earned since the creamery was established five years ago have paid all expenses, paid for the plant, and paid farmers good dividends in giving them a constant and satisfactory market for their dairy products.

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NEW YORK DEMONSTRATES
SUCCESSFUL ROADSIDE MARKET.

Daily sales at the farm and home wayside market exhibit at the New York State Fair this year averaged \$120 a day and proved that roadside markets may bring good business when run on a business basis, says Mrs. Martha H. Eddy of New York College of Home Economics. The market was planned by New York Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York College of Agriculture, and the New York Federation of Home Bureaus, to indicate a profitable way for homemakers to market their home-made and home-grown products. Many visitors to the booth asked for information on plans and costs of building similar stands.

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PENNSYLVANIA TO LICENSE
BAKERIES BY JANUARY.

Pure food agents of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are making sanitary inspections of bakeries in accordance with the new State bakery law which became effective June 1, preliminary to enforcement of the licensing feature of the law which becomes effective next January 1. After that date, all persons using more than 50 pounds of flour a week in the manufacture of bakery products for sale, must register the products sold, pay a license fee, and secure a license. Bakeries must meet State sanitary requirements, and the employes must have health certificates.

MARYLAND REPORTS ON
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES.

The late apple movement in Maryland began about September 15, and it is believed that a large part of the crop will find its way through export channels to foreign markets, according to Maryland Department of Markets. The fruit will move in compliance with grades, requirements, and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under date of August 31. Inspection headquarters in western Maryland are at Hancock, with a branch at Hagerstown; and on the Eastern Shore, headquarters are at Salisbury.

The department says that shortly before the storm of the week of August 21, a number of canners on the Eastern Shore began receiving tomatoes on the basis of Federal grades, but that as a result of unfavorable weather conditions and damage to the crop, the work had to be discontinued...A contract has been entered into with a creamery company at Baltimore, for the grading and certification of eggs on the basis of U. S. grades.

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RECEIVING POINT INSPECTIONS
SHOWS SMALL INCREASE.

Receiving point inspections of fruits and vegetables during August totaled 1,483 compared with 1,461 in August of last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Increases are reported for Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Newark, and decreases for New York, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Approximately 4,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables were inspected for the United States Navy in August.

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NEW FARM LEASE PROVISION
BEING USED IN ILLINOIS.

A new type of provision is being written into many farm leases in Illinois, providing for the payment to the landlord of the price of a given amount of produce for each acre of land on which a cash rental is paid, says Illinois Extension Service. For example, if it were agreed that under normal conditions corn was worth 50 cents a bushel and the cash rent, under the same conditions, was \$6 an acre, then the rental to be paid would be the price of 12 bushels of corn. The cash rent to be paid would then be determined by the value of a certain amount of corn, taking the price of corn on one or more selected dates during the year, usually on the basis of some central market rather than a local market.

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REDUCED HOG SUPPLIES
FOR WINTER MARKETING.

Smaller supplies of hogs for slaughter during the new marketing year beginning October 1 are in prospect, but with the major part of the decrease occurring after January 1, according to the Bureau of

Agricultural Economics in a report on the hog situation. Very few of the pigs bought by the Government would have been slaughtered until after January 1, and these purchases have made little change in the supply that would otherwise have been slaughtered from October 1 to January 1, says the bureau. There has been some improvement in domestic demand for hog products during recent months, but the bureau sees "little prospect for an expansion in the foreign outlet for American hog products." The movement of pork and lard into storage during the four months, May to August this year, was the largest on record, the increase in total stocks on September 1 over those a year ago being equivalent to 1,860,000 pigs.

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TRUCKING CHANGES HAY MARKETING

Motor trucking of hay from shipping areas has increased markedly in the last four years with corresponding decreases in rail haulage, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has learned in a survey. Last year, approximately 45 percent of the hay marketed from four leading shipping areas was moved by motor truck, much of it 100 or more miles to market. Motor trucking of hay has reduced transportation costs from producers to consumers, reduced losses on account of newly harvested hay baled from the windrow going "out of condition" on long hauls in freight cars, and encouraged cash marketing at farms. Truckmen-buyers assume the financial risk of marketing, but through lack of storage facilities, they frequently over-supply the day to day markets, with a consequent lowering of prices. Often they buy low grade hay that has little market value, sell it at a loss, and lower the market for high grade hay, the bureau says.

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NEARLY TWENTY MILLIONS

SPENT ON EMERGENCY HOG PLAN.

Between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000 have, to date (September 20) been expended under the emergency hog marketing program for qualified live pigs and sows and for initial costs of processing, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration estimates. This is about 40 percent of the anticipated gross expenditure of \$50,000,000 during the emergency period which ends September 29. A total of approximately 3,500,000 pigs were bought through September 16; total sow sales through September 16 were approximately 75,000 head.

Reports from 23 States show that about one-sixth of the Nation's wheat farmers had signed applications up to September 18 under the wheat adjustment program. The pledged reduction thus far aggregates 2,700,000 acres out of more than 9,000,000 acres reduction sought. The sign-up campaign ends September 25.

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HEBREW HOLIDAYS for the remainder of this year are as follows: New Year, September 21, 22; Day of Atonement, September 30; Feast of Tabernacles, October 5, 6; Feast of Law, October 13. Live poultry shipments in anticipation of demand on these holidays should reach markets two to three days before the holidays.

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VIRGINIA TO CHARGE FEE
FOR ANALYZING APPLES FOR SPRAY.

Virginia Division of Markets this season is charging 50 cents per sample to analyze apples for lead and arsenic spray residues. Heretofore the analysis has been free to producers and shippers, the expense being borne by Virginia Department of Agriculture and Virginia Horticultural Society. Now there are no funds for the work.

The division reports a large increase in the demand for lamb grading this season as a result of benefits secured from that service the last two seasons.

Director Meek of the division says that prices offered by millers in Virginia for wheat this season have not kept pace with the prices of the Chicago and other central markets. Wheat producers in Virginia, he says, are entitled to the Chicago price plus transportation from Chicago, but millers have been offering less than the Chicago price.

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GOVERNMENT TO BUY FARM
PRODUCTS FOR NEEDY.

A special unit of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is being formed for the purpose of buying surpluses of farm products and transferring them to the 3,500,000 families on relief rolls. Specific purchases of commodities will be made with the advice of chiefs of the administration's commodity sections, particularly those concerned with dairy products, poultry, hogs, cotton, cattle, fruits and vegetables, and grains. Funds for the purchase of commodities will probably be delivered from the proceeds of processing taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, moneys appropriated by the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, and loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to Administration officials.

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MINNESOTA SEES GOOD
PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE FATTENING.

Cattle fattening for the coming winter promises fully as good opportunities for profit as it did a year ago, says W. H. Peters, Minnesota Extension Division. Yet it appears there is considerably less



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interest in the enterprise than last year, he points out, explaining that this is probably due to the present shortage of feed, the higher cash prices for cash grain and hay, and the comparatively low prices for grainfed cattle.

On the other hand, it is stated that feeder cattle can be bought cheaper now than a year ago; that with feed higher-priced, grains will cost more, but that the prospects for a margin in selling price over cost are better than last year, when feeders were high and many cattle were being fattened.

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IOWA FINDS EGG PRODUCTION
AND PRICES REDUCED.

Iowa poultry raisers had smaller production and lower prices for eggs in August, according to Iowa Extension Service. Prices averaged 11.4 cents per dozen compared with 11.8 cents in July. Production per hen dropped from 12.9 to 12.7. Prices were lower than in August a year ago when prices averaged 14.5 cents per dozen. The figures are taken from the monthly calendar report of flock owners who keep records in co-operation with the Extension Service.

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CONNECTICUT WOULD SET
GRADES FOR SAWED WOOD.

Public hearings are being held by Connecticut Department of Agriculture with a view to establishing voluntary grades for sawed wood sold at retail, and the establishment of an appropriate label to identify wood sold on a graded basis. The grades would be established under authority of State law.

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ILLINOIS WOULD INCREASE
MARKET VALUE OF GRAPES.

Possibilities for improving the quality and increasing the market value of the 6,000 or more tons of grapes produced annually in Illinois are set forth in a new bulletin just issued by Illinois Experiment Station, in which are detailed the results of a five-year experiment under the title "Some Effects of Severity of Pruning on Growth and Production in the Concord Grape." It is stated that "since the condition of the crop can not readily be determined while in the bud, the best available index that can be used at pruning time during the dormant season is the growth of the last season's shoots."

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COTTON GROWERS GET
FORTY MILLIONS.

Rental payments totalling more than \$40,000,000 have been distributed to cotton producers of the South who participated in the 1933 acreage adjustment program. This sum has gone to 345,034 producers. Approximately 1,037,000 contracting producers will receive checks.

NEW JERSEY REFUSED TO
LICENSE DAIRY COMPANY.

The New Jersey Milk Control Board has refused to grant a license to a dairy company of Asbury Park because the firm failed to pay producers for milk. Two other dealers, cited to appear and show cause why their licenses should not be revoked, have been given until October 1 to pay their producers in full. The action against dealers who have failed to pay their producers is part of a determined effort being made by the Board to protect producers from dealers who are disregarding the provisions of the law, which was passed to protect the dairy industry of the State.

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QUICK FREEZING PRESERVES
QUALITY OF POULTRY.

Ducks, chickens and other poultry preserved by quick freezing and held in storage six months or more are scarcely to be distinguished from fresh killed birds in both appearance and taste, according to Department of Agriculture specialists who are experimenting with this innovation in the processing and marketing of poultry. The quick freezing system has possibilities and may put former methods into the discard, it is stated, since the birds can be frozen in about two hours as contrasted with 36 to 48 hours by slow freezing. In the experiments, Long Island ducks and other poultry were frozen by the use of a fog or mist of brine at four degrees below zero. Tests are being made of quick frozen birds wrapped in paper and other coverings, and packaged in various types of containers.

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CORN HOG PRODUCERS
MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fixation of hog prices, f.o.b. Chicago, by not later than November 1, at their pre-war relationship with prices of things that farmers buy; early launching of a campaign to reduce corn acreage for 1934 by 20 percent; and emergency conversion of hogs into food for needy families when necessary in the future, in order to support a parity price level for hogs, have been recommended to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the National Corn-Hog Producers Committee of Twenty-Five, following a three-day conference at Chicago. The recommendations have been taken under advisement by the Administration for immediate economic analysis, and if deemed sound and feasible, after necessary modifications, the recommendations will be considered for adoption by the Administration.

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BUREAU REPORTS ON
BUTTER PRODUCTION STUDY.

In the sixty-four years from 1869 to 1932 butter production in the United States increased at an average rate of 2.32 percent per year, according to E. E. Vial, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. During this period the population of the United States increased at the

rate of 1.91 percent per year. Butter production increased more rapidly than population, so that per capita production of butter increased at the rate of 0.41 percent per year.

In the past nine years, 1924 to 1932, butter production increased at the rate of 1.18 percent per year, and except for the period 1910 to 1919 this was as small a rate of increase in butter production as in any decade since the Civil War. The drastic decline in butter prices since 1929 "has not been due to any marked change in production," Vial says.

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FARM PRICE INDEX LOWER
ON SEPTEMBER 15.

The index of prices of farm products on September 15 was 70, compared with 72 on August 15, with 76 on July 15, 49 at the low point last February, and 59 on September 15 a year ago.

The index of prices paid by farmers for the articles they buy was 116 on September 15, compared with 112 on August 15, with 107 on July 15, and with 106 on September 15 a year ago.

The decline in prices of farm products the past month was selective and seasonal in part, and due chiefly to a lowering of price on fruits, vegetables, and grains.

Farmers' purchasing power, measured by the ratio of prices received to prices paid, was 61 on September 15 compared with 64 on August 15. A year ago, on September 15, the purchasing power figure was 56 percent of pre-war compared with 49 percent, the low point of this year.

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MINNESOTA EXTENSION DIVISION has available new bulletins, entitled "Farm Mortgage Foreclosures in Minnesota," "A Well Planned Farm Business," and "Adjusting Farm Debts."

NEW JERSEY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE has decided to resume its previous procedure of financing the tuberculin testing of accredited herds, following the recent appropriation by the Legislature of \$100,000 for bovine tuberculosis eradication. In July, the scarcity of funds had made it necessary for the board, as an emergency economy measure, to rule that owners would have to pay for the testing of such herds. Private veterinarians will be employed by the Department of Agriculture as needed in the various counties.

THE NATIONAL LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE has issued its first annual report, from date of organization to June 30, 1933. Copies are obtainable from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"PRICE ANALYSIS - Selected References on Supply and Demand Curves and Related Subjects," is the title of an agricultural economics bibliography just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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WISCONSIN HAS NEW EGG GRADING AND LABELING PROGRAM.

An egg grading and labeling program that is intended to increase the egg income of Wisconsin farmers by from 1 cent to 5 cents per dozen for eggs, will be put into effect on October 10 by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets. All persons except producers will be required to indicate the grade of the eggs or the fact that the eggs are ungraded. Eggs will be classed as Grade A and Grade B. The program applies to all eggs in all channels of trade, buying, wholesaling, and retailing, and including cold storage eggs. The program is in response to repeated requests from egg producers and dealers, and was formulated following five official hearings in which producers, storekeepers, and dealers participated. All interests agreed unanimously to the program.

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GEORGIA EGG PRODUCERS WANT MARKETING REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations regarding the sale of eggs in Georgia, which Commissioner Adams of Georgia Department of Agriculture put before a meeting of poultry and egg producers at Atlanta, on September 20, were agreed upon almost unanimously by the participants.

The regulations provided that "all eggs sold or offered for sale to consumers in Georgia, that have been shipped into the State of Georgia on or after October 1, 1933, shall have plainly stamped on each egg with indelible ink, in letters not less than one-fourth inch in height, the letters 'S E', meaning 'Shipped Eggs'.

"All eggs which have been subject to artificial refrigeration for any length of time whatever, that may be offered for sale to consumers in the State of Georgia on and after October 1, 1933, shall have stamped on each egg in letters not less than one-fourth inch in height, with indelible ink the letters, 'A R E', meaning 'Artificial Refrigerated Eggs'."

Authorized inspectors of the Department of Agriculture have been ordered and instructed, when violations of the foregoing rules and regulations are discovered, to issue withhold notices, directing the person or persons in whose custody such eggs are found to withhold the same for sale, and when such orders are not complied with to proceed with prosecution, as is provided by law in such cases.

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IOWA EXPECTS "PEEK"
IN PRICES OF HOGS

An impending sharp peak of hog prices after the first of the year is seen by T. W. Schultz, Iowa State College, as a result of the Government hog production control measures now in force. The 5,000,000 pigs which will have been slaughtered by October 1 under the Federal program were from the 1933 spring pig crop, he says, adding that "these pigs would normally appear on the market between January and April," and that therefore "a shortage of supplies at this time will probably result in a sharp price peak. It is practically certain that higher prices for hogs will be paid next winter and spring, but just when those prices will be here and how long they will last depend upon certain undependable factors which cannot be determined precisely at present."

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MORE THAN SIX MILLION ACRES
PLEDGED IN WHEAT REDUCTION.

Acreage reduction for 1934 already pledged in the wheat campaign totaled 6,599,000 acres as of October 4, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced. This represents 15 percent of 43,999,024 acres of wheat land reported in 475,378 contract applications signed to date and reported to Washington.

The Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is planning to inaugurate a complete tobacco grading service on one of the large flue-cured markets in North Carolina. Growers would have their tobacco graded free of charge under the plan. Approximately 95 percent of the growers of flue-cured tobacco in the flue-cured tobacco States have signed agreements to reduce their production of this tobacco during the next two years.

Administration of the Adjustment Act is to be facilitated by seven regional offices that have been established in accordance with instructions issued by Administrators George N. Peek and Charles J. Brand. The regional offices are at San Francisco, Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, New York City, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Minneapolis.

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NEW JERSEY WOULD CONTROL
PRODUCTION OF MILK.

New Jersey Milk Control Board at a meeting on September 29 decided to recommend to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that milk production be controlled and the milk industry put in order through a national program of slaughtering unhealthy and low-producing cattle. The recommendation was made "because of the difficulties encountered in the preparation of Federal milk shed trade agreements," the Board announced.

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BAKERS interested in government protection under marketing agreements have been urged by Dr. Fred C. Howe, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, "to give the public protection in return by including in such agreements quality and quantity standards for bread."

NEW YORK MILK AND CREAM
MARKET "NEARLY NORMAL".

Use of milk and cream in the New York market during 1932 and 1933 was more nearly normal than some reports have indicated, says H. R. Varney, New York College of Agriculture, who has been making a survey of milk and cream receipts in the New York market.

Shipments of milk and cream by rail have shown a marked falling off, but this decrease has been offset to a considerable extent by increased shipments by truck, he says. Receipts by truck, he declares, have been underestimated in the compilation of consumption figures.

During the first eight months of 1933, consumption of milk decreased 5 percent in the New York market, as compared with the same period in 1932, and consumption of cream decreased 15 percent, it is stated. Combining milk and cream, the total reduction in terms of milk equivalent was 8 percent.

Retail milk prices in New York were raised recently by order of the Milk Control Board. Since April 10, the retail price for grade B milk delivered to homes has been raised from 10 cents to 12 cents a quart, and prices at stores have been raised from a range of 5 to 9 cents a quart to 10 and 11 cents a quart. Since July 1, the sale of loose milk has been banned except in certain restaurants where it may be sold to be used on the premises.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GET JAIL SENTENCES.

Four commission merchants in Philadelphia, - Joseph Hoffman, Benjamin Rotter, Fred A. Wright and Mane Skaler, - were sentenced by Judge Welsh of the Federal District Court on September 26 to imprisonment of three months and ordered to make restitution to the various shippers, following individual pleas of guilty to charges of violation of the Produce Agency Act.

The cases against Hoffman & Rotter and Hoffman & Rotter, Inc., which latter firm included Wright as President, involved shipments of beans, cauliflower, peas, and onions from New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland, the amount involved being approximately \$1,800, for which defendants failed to render accounts sales and to pay the net proceeds. The case against Mane Skaler involved shipments of eggs and dressed turkeys by five farmers from Virginia, Maryland, and Wyoming, the amount involved being approximately \$120, for which he failed to render accounts sales and to pay the net proceeds.

Judge Welsh severely reprimanded the defendants and declared that no suspended sentences would be meted out by his Court; that "it did not seem possible that so many shipments could have been received, sold, and not a cent collected (as claimed by the defendants), and that it was the duty of the agents to sell produce intrusted to their care to responsible parties from whom payment could reasonably be expected."

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LEE A STRONG has been named Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to fill the place of Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, retired, after nearly 45 years of service with the Federal Government.

ILLINOIS FINDS SOYBEAN
HARVESTING COSTS.

Other things being equal, the cost of harvesting soybeans is about 5 cents a bushel less by the combine method than it is by the binder and thresher method, according to R. C. Ross, Illinois College of Agriculture. The total cost of harvesting an acre of soybeans with a combine would be about \$2.28, or 11.4 cents a bushel, on the basis of a 20-bushel yield, and at current rates for wages and costs of power, he says. This would allow \$2 an acre for the use of the tractor and combine, 25 cents for hauling the beans, and 3 cents for the meals of laborers.

For similar yields, harvesting with binder and thresher will cost about \$3.40 an acre, or 17 cents a bushel, he says. This allows 83 cents for labor, 52 cents for power, 30 cents for machinery, 25 cents for twine, \$1.15 for threshing and fuel, 10 cents for meals and 25 cents for hauling the threshed beans. However, with this method of harvesting the straw is available for feeding. Fewer beans are lost with the combine method, but there is more seasonal risk from bad weather where combine harvesting is delayed, it is stated.

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OHIO FARMS FORECLOSED
BELOW AMOUNT OF JUDGMENTS.

Data compiled by Ohio State University indicate that under forced sales, farms do not meet the judgments against the properties. In a survey it was found that total sales prices averaged 81 percent of the total judgment, and 73 percent of the appraised valuation. There were 106 farm foreclosures in July, in 76 counties of Ohio. The average size of these farms was 89 acres, and sales prices at foreclosure slightly exceeded \$40 an acre.

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NEW JERSEY GROWERS WANT
CHEAPER PRODUCE CONTAINERS.

With the reduction of the prices growers pay for fruit and vegetable containers as their objective, a committee of New Jersey horticulturists recently met with NRA officials and agricultural authorities in Washington, and New Jersey College of Agriculture states that "as a result, Secretary Wallace has arranged for a complete investigation of the situation to be made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

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"INCOMES AND COST OF LIVING of Farm Families in North Dakota, 1923-1931," is the title of Bulletin 271, recently issued by North Dakota Agricultural College.

TWO HUNDRED TWENTY retail ice cream dealers in Pennsylvania were prosecuted by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the past month for misrepresenting the brand and manufacture of ice cream they were selling.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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October 11, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 41

NEW JERSEY MILK DEALERS
FINED BY CONTROL BOARD.

Fines of nearly six hundred dollars have been assessed against a number of milk dealers by the New Jersey Milk Control Board, for price cutting, using improper milk bottle caps, and refusing to file monthly reports of milk purchases. One dealer was fined for placing Grade "A" caps on Grade "B" milk and charging consumers the Grade "A" price.

Secretary Burk of the Board has declared that price cutting will not be tolerated since it leads directly to a lowering of the quality of milk. "Consumers of milk in this State", he declared, "are entitled to high quality milk, and when we find a dealer who is cutting prices to gain a customer from another dealer, it is not long before the quality of the milk must be lowered to enable the dealer to make a legitimate profit at the cut price."

Every dealer is required to file with the Board each month a complete statement showing the quantity of milk purchased, the farmer from whom the milk was bought, the price that was paid, and all deductions that were taken from the farmer's milk check. By following these reports from month to month the Board determines whether dealers are paying farmers the prescribed prices for each grade of milk produced; the records also enable the Board to keep a careful check on surplus production.

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MASSACHUSETTS FARMERS
WANT NEW BOSTON MARKET.

Massachusetts Division of Markets is making a survey of conditions in Boston with a view to the establishment of a new farmers' market to replace that in the Faneuil Hall market district. Farmers have been using this district for many years, but now find it inadequate on account of congested traffic conditions. Harry Crouch of New York Department of Agriculture and Markets recently made a study of the Boston situation, and recommended that a survey be made of the city with regard to traffic congestion, needs of buyers, and convenience of farmers. Director L. A. Bevan of Massachusetts Division of Markets reports that several proposals have been made on the possible location of the new market but that nothing has as yet been decided finally.

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NORTH DAKOTA HOLDINGTURKEY GRADING MEETINGS.

Turkey grading and marketing meetings are being held in North Dakota this month. North Dakota Extension Service and United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating. F. E. Moore of North Dakota Extension Service says that use of Federal grading methods in handling and marketing turkeys was given considerable impetus last year when a school similar to those planned this month was held in Valley City. The program has been incorporated by the Extension Service into its general marketing activities. Special attention will be given to the training of turkey graders this year.

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MINNESOTA FARMERS FACEDWITH SERIOUS FEED SHORTAGE.

Farmers in about thirty Minnesota counties face a serious feed shortage again this fall, according to H. R. Searles, Minnesota Extension Service, which is waging a campaign to "fit the livestock to the feed supply." Farmers are being urged to make an organized check-up on the feed situation in each community, and to develop a plan to meet it. Not a scrap of roughage should be allowed to go to waste on any farm, they are being told.

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ARIZONA REPORTS ONEGG COST STUDIES.

A survey of 44 farms in southern Arizona showed that in 1932 the average cost of producing eggs on these farms was 25.1 cents per dozen whereas the average price received for these eggs was 23.6 cents per dozen, making a net loss of 1.5 cents per dozen, according to Arizona Experiment Station.

"The poultryman was able to make a living," it is stated, "because 7.4 cents of his costs was for his labor, interest on his investment, and for the upkeep of his buildings. Not having to pay it out in cash he had it to live on."

Production per bird was found to be one of the important factors influencing the cost of producing eggs, and it was learned that the larger the flocks the poultryman kept, the more cheaply eggs were produced.

Detailed results of the study have been published in Arizona College of Agriculture Bulletin 145, entitled "Factors Influencing the Cost of Production of Eggs and Pullets in Southern Arizona."

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OHIO COMMISSION RULESON TAX-FREE APPLE CIDER.

The Tax Commission of Ohio has issued a ruling that permits the tax-free sale of apple cider in unsealed bottles or jugs. "Beverages" in sealed containers are subject to a tax of one-half cent on each six

ounces of liquid content. Cider for sale in sealed bottles is taxable, a sealed bottle being defined as a glass container or other container of a shape and form capable of being closed, stopped, or corked by means of a metal cap, or crown, or any other stopper or device to prevent the escape or entrance of gas. But a container closed by means of a cork alone is not considered by the Tax Commission as sealed if the stopper is designed to be removed by hand without breaking or manipulating a special device or covering.

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IOWA FARMERS ADVISED
TO HEDGE CORN FUTURES.

Farmers who still hold 1933 corn stand to make a profit of about 13 cents a bushel on their holdings, if they have bin or crib room to hold it over until next summer, and sell a July future against it now as a hedge, according to Prof. Geoffrey Shepherd of Iowa State College. The price of the 1934 July futures, he explains, is running about 13 cents higher than the current price of cash corn. A farmer who has storage facilities would have very low carrying charges, and thus could make a profit, says Shepherd.

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
COUNCIL TO BE FORMED.

A national agricultural council, composed of representatives of national farm organizations and cooperative groups, will be formed to confer and advise with various governmental agencies, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on methods of procedure in dealing with major programs relating to agricultural welfare, now being carried out by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and other governmental bodies, the Adjustment Administration has announced.

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NEW YORK DEVELOPS MANY
NEW FRUIT VARIETIES.

Fruit growers representing many sections of the United States and Canada recently met at New York Experiment Station at Geneva to pass judgment on new varieties of fruit offered for trial by the Station fruit specialists. Grapes without seeds, peaches without fuzz, apples with red cheeks, apples that were a solid mass of red, and many other novelties were examined. The list included 16 new apples, 2 crab apples, 8 cherries, 4 nectarines, 12 peaches, 7 pears, 10 plums, 13 grapes, 1 elderberry, 2 gooseberries, 2 red and 2 black raspberries, and 5 strawberries.

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EXTENSION of the Japanese beetle quarantine to the States of Maine and West Virginia will be considered at a public hearing to be held by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, October 24.

MINNESOTA FINDSSMUTTY WHEAT COSTLY.

A recent survey in Norman and Polk counties (Minnesota) indicates that hundreds of Minnesota wheat farmers suffer large losses from too much smut and mixtures in the wheat they grow, according to Ralph F. Crim, Minnesota Extension Service. Every car of wheat shipped from these counties was checked to show how it graded at the terminal market. More than 12 percent of the Norman county shipments graded "smutty," taking a discount of from 5 to 15 or more cents per bushel. Polk county's main loss was from mixed durum, totaling more than 8 percent. Thus approximately 40,000 bushels took discounts of 5 to 12 cents at the terminal.

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NEW JERSEY Department of Agriculture is having considerable success with its syndicated clip sheet consumer information feature stories. The current issue contains features entitled: "Women Are Leading in Restoring Turkey Industry in New Jersey," "England and Argentina Buying High Quality New Jersey Apples," "Prosperity Coming to Dairymen as Better Milk Prices Appear," and "Poultry and Egg Auctions Mean Fresher Produce for Consumers." The stories are signed by Fred W. Jackson, Director, Division of Consumer Information.

TENTATIVE STANDARDS AND GRADES FOR DRESSED TURKEYS have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for use in Federal and Federal-State turkey grading work. The grades are: "U.S. Special," "U.S. Prime," "U.S. Choice," and "U.S. Commercial."

"UNITED STATES GRADES, Color Standards, and Packing Requirements for Honey," is the title of Circular 24 just issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

RECENT MIMEOGRAPHS issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are: "Romney Wool Studies, 1930-1933," by James W. Christie; "Grade of Cotton Affected by Exposure in the Field," by Dorothy Nickerson, and "Tobacco Grading Service and Tobacco Market News Service" in which these bureau activities are described.

BY SUBSTITUTING CROSS BLOCKING of sugar beet seedlings by machine for hand blocking with hoes, a farmer can reduce hand labor costs in blocking and in thinning, and do all his planting in a single operation, says E. M. Mervine, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

DR. W. G. MEAL, Marketing specialist, New Jersey Extension Service, has been granted a three months' leave of absence to assist the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration in developing its program on fruits and vegetables for eastern states.

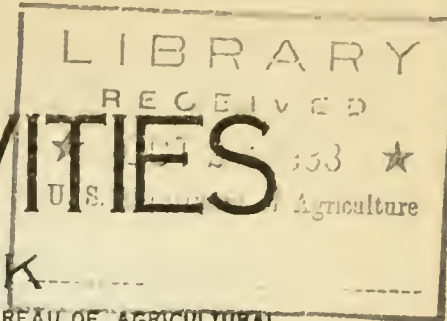
CHICKENS last year brought Illinois farmers almost as much cash income as cattle and calves did and more than corn, wheat or oats did, says E. G. Johnson, Illinois College of Agriculture.

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October 18, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 42

CALIFORNIA INSPECTING OUT-OF-STATE SHIPMENTS.

California Department of Agriculture has completed arrangements for standardization inspection at border quarantine inspection stations of all fruits and vegetable shipments en route to out-of-state destinations by motor truck. The objective is to prevent out-of-state shipments of produce in such a condition that they would be rejected were they coming in instead of going out. Quarantine inspectors have been designated as fruit and vegetable standardization inspectors.

If a load of fruits or vegetables originating in California is found to be below the legal requirements of the standardization provisions of the agricultural code, the driver or owner may either re-condition the load at the inspection station or mark it again so that it conforms with the law; or the load is returned to point of origin with instructions to the agricultural commissioner's office of that county and the re-conditioning is done under his supervision.

The department reports that during the period from August 15 to September 15, a total of \$17,657.81 was recovered and returned to 128 California growers through the adjustment of controversies with shippers and commission merchants. Commission merchants, dealers, brokers, and agents must be licensed under the California law, and the Division of Market Enforcement is waging a State-wide campaign to apprehend unlicensed operators.

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MICHIGAN PRODUCE DEALERS ACT NOW IN EFFECT.

A Wholesale Produce Dealers Act and a Sausage Manufacturers Act went into effect in Michigan on October 17. It has been made unlawful for any wholesale produce dealer to engage in business in Michigan, without first having secured a license and having complied with the regulations provided for in the Act. The license fee is \$50 a year. All perishable produce in the possession of a licensee is subject to inspection at all times by the Department of Agriculture which is authorized to establish standards and regulations that will insure "a pure, healthful, clean and dependable supply of produce for the State of Michigan and its inhabitants, and improvement in values through approved and recognized standards of quality and grade." Violation of the Act is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 and/or imprisonment for not more than 30 days. Peace officers and employees of the Depart-

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ment of Agriculture are charged with enforcing the Act. No farmer or fruit grower in the State who sells his produce, or the produce of another farmer or fruit grower, at wholesale, retail, or house to house, comes under the provisions of the Act.

The Sausage Manufacturers Act is intended to prevent fraud and deception by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, the offering for sale or exposing for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, of adulterated or deleterious sausage. It provides for the establishment of grades for sausage, and for licensing and labeling.

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AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT CHICAGO.

The National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture held its annual meeting at Chicago on October 16 and 17. In a keynote address, Secretary William B. Duryee of New Jersey Department of Agriculture declared that "although rising agricultural prices at the beginning of the summer presented an encouraging outlook to farmers," he continued, "farmers at present are at a distinct disadvantage because of the disproportionate gain in what they pay for things they buy."

Secretary Duryee presented a plan for bringing about closer coordination between Federal and State departments of agriculture. The plan, which he declared has the approval of Secretary Wallace, calls for the creation of a committee to consider matters relating to Federal-State agricultural work. Three of the members would be appointed by Secretary Wallace and three others would represent the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Departments of Agriculture.

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LOUISIANA REPORTS DAIRY

INDUSTRY EXPANDING IN SOUTH.

Dairying has made a steady growth throughout the South during the past four years, reports B. B. Jones, Louisiana Extension Service. Every State in that section of the country, he says, has shown an increase in the number of milk cows and heifers kept on farms. Louisiana has had the third highest percentage of increase from 1929 to 1933, being exceeded only by Texas and Mississippi. The percentage increase for Texas is 46 percent, Mississippi 35 percent, and Louisiana 34 percent. The increased interest in dairying is attributed to the fact that "farmers have found that this part of the agricultural industry has helped them through the difficulties of the past four years better than any other branch of the industry." Tick eradication is expected to be a further stimulus to the expansion of the dairy industry in Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA ACTIVE
INSPECTING APPLES.

Fifty inspectors, licensed and supervised by the State and Federal Governments, are actively meeting the demand of Pennsylvania apple growers for certified shipments this season, according to Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that 50 percent of the Pennsylvania carlot shipments this fall will be exported to the British Isles, Continental Europe and South America.

D. M. James, chief fruit inspector for the State, reports that export prices are more favorable than a year ago with demand for Pennsylvania fruit increasing among foreign countries due to the high quality of the product and the careful grading practiced by Keystone State growers. Many carloads of apples are being exported in barrels labeled with the Keystone Brand, the trade-marked, Pennsylvania quality label. Apple prices are favorable to growers but the commercial crop is short, says James.

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ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES
CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PLAN.

A corn-hog adjustment plan, involving a maximum of \$350,000,000 in benefit payments to American farmers for reducing corn acreage by at least 20 percent and hog farrowing by at least 25 percent in 1934, has been announced by Secretary Wallace. Each farmer who agrees to make the minimum adjustment in his corn and hog production for 1934 as provided under the plan will receive benefit payments on the following basis:

(a) Rental, at the rate of 30 cents per bushel of the average production of corn during the three-year base period, of each acre removed from corn production. (b) Adjustment payments of \$5 per head on the number of hogs equivalent to 75 percent of the average number of hogs farrowed on the farm, operated by the contracting grower, during the base period. The contracting grower must agree not to increase the average number of hogs bought and fed for market during the two-year base period for hogs.

If the sign-up is general, American farmers will produce around 55,000,000 hogs next season instead of the usual 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 hogs. They will raise about 80,000,000 acres of corn instead of 100,000,000 acres.

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NEW YORK REPORTS RAPID
ADVANCE IN MILK PRICES.

The price of milk in New York State increased a little more than twice as fast as the price of gold increased, from March to August of this year, according to F. A. Harper, New York College of Agriculture. The increase in the price of milk, he says, has been more rapid than the increase in prices of all other New York farm products combined. The latter rose from 57 percent of the prewar level in March to 98 percent in August, while the index of milk prices rose from 56 percent of the pre-war level to 104.

CONNECTICUT ISSUESBULLETIN ON EGGS GRADES.

Connecticut Egg Grades and Egg Laws, together with Rules and Regulations, have been published by Connecticut Department of Agriculture in Bulletin 22. The publication contains also a complete glossary of terms applying to the grades, and a description of the certification labels used in connection with Connecticut Special and Extra Grades.

Connecticut standards for the grading, classifying and selling of potatoes have been published in Bulletin 24, which contains also a detailed description of the term "Cull", the classification under which all potatoes not meeting the higher grades must be sold.

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ILLINOIS farmers can cut corn production costs 3 cents to 6 cents a bushel by increasing yields from 2 to 4 bushels an acre under present production charges, as disclosed by farm management records kept by farmers in north central Illinois, says Illinois College of Agriculture. It was learned that seed stored in an attic, dry basement or seed house where heat was used during the coldest weather produced 2 to 4 bushels more an acre than seed hung up to dry and left exposed during the winter in driveways of barns or corn cribs or machine sheds.

CALIFORNIA apiary inspection work has been facilitated by judgment of the supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the California apiary inspection act, says California Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY Department of Agriculture reports marked progress during the past year in its campaign against animal and poultry diseases, despite unfavorable economic conditions. During the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the department made nearly 200,000 tuberculin tests of cattle. It inspected 23,000 in-shipped cattle and 3,000 carlots of in-shipped poultry to prevent diseases from being introduced into New Jersey from other States.

IOWA Experiment Station has issued Bulletin 306 entitled "Cooperation in Agriculture - Livestock Marketing." The publication discusses the livestock marketing system, problems confronting livestock sellers, and the general objectives of cooperative marketing.

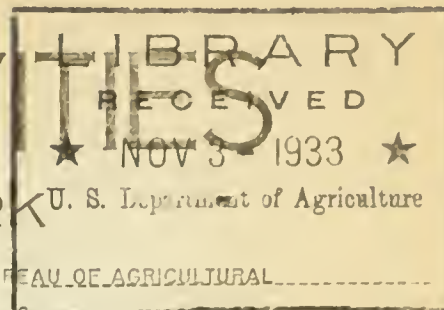
THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS increased slightly from the middle of September to the first week of October, prices farmers pay also advanced, and the ratio of prices received to prices paid advanced slightly, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index of prices farmers received as of October 4 is estimated at 71, and the index of prices farmers pay for what they buy at 117. The exchange value of the products of the farm for commodities the farmer buys is about 61 percent of pre-war.

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OHIO WOULD STABILIZE POTATO MARKETING.

Stabilization of the marketing of Ohio grown potatoes is the objective of a plan being developed by dealers and growers in that State, reports Ohio Extension Service. Three steps of the program, it is expected, will be carried out during the current marketing year.

The first step provides for the collection and dissemination of current information about prices and supplies of potatoes; the second step, to encourage sales only through marketing agencies of proved ability and integrity; the third step, the establishment of county or area cooperative marketing units in districts where potatoes are produced in large quantities. These units will provide facilities for grading, packing, storing, financing, and selling for local members, and will be combined into a centralized agency for the State, so as to exercise an influence over the marketing of the crop.

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OREGON AMENDS STANDARDS FOR STATE-GROWN APPLES.

Oregon Department of Agriculture has amended its standards for grading and classifying apples grown in Oregon, effective October 30, in that the color requirements for Extra Fancy Spitzenberg apples are set at "66-2/3 percent instead of 75 percent color," and Section (c) of the definitions under the word "Damage" of the "Fancy Grade" is changed to read: "Four stings, each having an encircling hard ring usually green, or a slight depression, provided stings do not exceed one-eighth inch in diameter exclusive of any encircling ring."

The Department is furnishing oiled fiber stencils to growers and shippers, for branding potato bags, at a cost of 25 cents per set of three stencils. The stencils show the grade and the name and address of the packer, in lettering and figures of the size required in the Oregon potato grades.

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CALIFORNIA WARS ON "FLY- BY-NIGHT" CATTLE BUYERS.

A campaign to curb "fly-by-night" cattle buyers, who operate without State license and who fail to meet contracted obligations in

payment for cattle is being waged by California Department of Agriculture. Recently an "independent" buyer who is alleged to have attempted to swindle a cattle firm of \$172, the sum representing the difference the buyer had offered to pay and the sum he actually paid when the cattle were delivered at the scales, was arrested. The department was instrumental in compelling the buyer to pay the full price originally offered, and has started prosecution against the buyer on a charge of buying cattle without having a license to do so.

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NEW JERSEY TO PROBE PROFITS OF MILK DEALERS.

The New Jersey Milk Control Board has ordered a probe of the profits of milk distributors in that State. The investigation is directed particularly to the spread the dealers are exacting from the retail price of milk, with particular emphasis placed on the net profit of distributors. The Board seeks to determine how much of the present spread is actually required in the transportation of milk, processing, bottling plant upkeep, dealers' profits, and delivery charges. Dealers have contended that milk cannot be hauled at the prevailing rates fixed by the Board, from farms to city bottling plants.

The Board is investigating the costs of producing milk on farms in important dairy counties, so as to gather facts and statistics that will be the basis of fair prices to farmers, a reasonable profit to dealers, and reasonable prices to consumers.

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LOUISIANA HOG PRODUCTION SHORT OF LOCAL DEMAND.

Local supplies of hogs in Louisiana are not large enough to take care of the demand in that State, with the result that thousands of carloads of pork products are shipped into the State each year from distant packing centers, reports B. B. Jones, Louisiana Extension Service. Jones says that there is a scarcity of good hogs on the New Orleans market throughout most of the year. He is urging Louisiana farmers to produce hogs as a side line.

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NEW MEXICO CONCLUDES CATTLE GRADING MEETINGS.

The ninth annual series of cattle grading demonstrations has just been completed in New Mexico, reports New Mexico Extension Service. It is explained that in most instances the meetings have been in the nature of breeding classification demonstrations. Also, the meetings have afforded opportunity for discussions of farm supply, demand, and price outlook. The Service says that many stockmen are using outlook material in their marketing operations. The grading demonstrations have been conducted continuously by J. K. Wallace of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by members of New Mexico Extension Service.

NATIONAL FARM OUTLOOKMEETING TO OPEN NEXT WEEK.

The 1934 annual farm outlook report on supply, demand, and prices will be issued on November 6 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, following meetings during the week beginning October 30 in which representatives of the bureau, State extension services, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration will participate. The report will survey the current and prospective situation on approximately forty crops and livestock. The meeting is being held this Fall instead of next January to enable the Extension Service to formulate its programs for next year at an early date, and to give farmers a longer time in which to plan their 1934 operations.

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NEW JERSEY COLLECTS \$15,000
FOR FEES AND SERVICES.

Fifteen thousand dollars in license fees, penalties, and fees for special services has been collected by New Jersey Department of Agriculture since July 1 this year. The fees for special services totaled approximately \$11,000, and were obtained from persons and concerns for whom the department makes special fruit and vegetable, poultry and dairy inspections, or for whom it does special poultry disease control work.

The fees collected for fruit and vegetable inspections alone totaled \$7,500 from July 1 to September 30, most of this sum representing collections from canners and farmers to cover the cost of inspecting and grading 25,462 loads of cannery tomatoes.

Cattle, produce and milk dealers who are required by State law to be licensed, paid a total of \$3,826 to the department in license fees for the present fiscal year. The practice of charging fees for certain services, says the department, "is directly in line with the department's policy that when special services are performed at the request of individuals, the extra costs thus entailed should be paid by those individuals."

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OHIO WILL RECOGNIZE
REGISTERED GRAPE LABELS.

California Department of Agriculture has been informed by Ohio Department of Agriculture that all grapes sold in Ohio must carry a grade statement in addition to the name and address of the shipper, but that labels which are registered in Washington so as to show what grade is packed under respective brands will be recognized in lieu of the specified grade statement.

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTIONS at receiving points totaled 1,578 inspections in September compared with 1,503 inspections in September a year ago.

RYE SHORTAGE BRINGS IMPORTS.

The short rye crop and increased domestic demand this year have put prices of rye on an import basis, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The domestic supply is estimated at less than 35,000,000 bushels. Domestic demand is expected to exceed that quantity. Imports are expected to total 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels unless the tariff is raised sharply or other restrictions are imposed.

Domestic consumption for five years past has averaged 34,000,000 bushels a year, much of the rye having been fed to livestock. Less rye will be fed this year, it is expected, but the reduction is expected to be more than offset by increased production of rye flour and increased manufacture of rye whiskey. The Federal Tariff Commission is reported to be investigating rye production costs here and abroad.

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COURTS PUNISH SEED FRAUDS.

Federal courts in two cases recently punished violations of the Federal Seed Act which prohibits interstate shipment of seeds, the quality and purity of which are misrepresented.

"Snowflake Corn" shipped by the Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, into Alabama in January 1933, tagged in part "Germination 94 percent" was found to germinate 31.5 percent. Seizure of seven remaining bags of the seed was requested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On April 8, 1933, a libel was filed and on July 8 the case was terminated by a decree ordering condemnation and destruction of the seed.

"Korean Lespedeza" shipped by the Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Missouri, into Kansas in February, 1933, was tagged in part "Noxious weed in excess of 1 seed to 5 grams - None," whereas, it contained 12 noxious weeds (dodder) to 5 grams. Two bags of the seed were seized by the U. S. Marshal. On August 21, 1933, the Court ordered the seed destroyed.

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A NEW FEDERAL QUARANTINE intended to prevent further introductions of the Dutch elm disease from Europe went into effect on October 21 upon order of Secretary Wallace.

SILVER FOXES are eligible security for loans to fox farmers from Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, the Farm Credit Administration has ruled.

CALIFORNIA Department of Agriculture is advising growers not to harvest low quality lettuce in the face of a weak market when average quality is bringing a delivered price of less than \$2.50 per crate.

"A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE Buying Guide for Consumers," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, describes "consumer factors of quality in fruits and vegetables."

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STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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CALIFORNIA MARKETS DIVISION ENFORCING DEALER'S ACT.

California Division of Market Enforcement has been moved from San Francisco to Sacramento, and will maintain service branches in San Francisco and Los Angeles, to facilitate quick action on grower complaints under the Produce Dealer's Act recently amended and included in the new agricultural code. Under this law, California growers may secure settlement of money due them from dealers and wholesale handlers to whom they have sold or consigned farm products. Farm products include all fruits and vegetables, poultry, livestock, honey, and cut flowers. All wholesale handlers of these products are required to secure a yearly license from the Division. This license is subject to revocation in the case of failure to pay or to account.

Inspectors of the California Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Bureau, and county agricultural commissioners, have been instructed by Stanley S. Rogers, chief of bureau, to reject from shipment or sale oriental persimmons which fail to meet the legal maturity requirements, 75 percent orange or reddish color at the time of picking. The bureau has issued official color discs to inspectors in the persimmon growing sections of the State, to assist growers and marketers in determining the necessary intensity of color.

Rogers reports that due to misinterpretation of the 1931 law, some growers and many shippers had been artificially coloring persimmons so that when the inspectors saw them, the fruits met color requirements, although in many cases the treated persimmons had been picked before the proper stage of ripeness had been reached. He says that it has been proved beyond doubt that oriental persimmons will not "hold up" satisfactorily if they are picked at a time when they are greener in color than prescribed in the agricultural code. The bureau made 5,024 inspections of agricultural shipments in September, of which there were 3,048 inspections of grapes.

A law went into effect in California on October 25, that requires all public grain warehouses in the State to register with the State Director of Agriculture. This registration work is now under way. It is expected that the department's hay inspection service, south of the Tehachapi Mountains, will be increased materially when the proposed Federal marketing agreement of hay producers and dealers of Southern California and Arizona becomes effective.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT
REPORTS ON YEAR'S WORK.

New Jersey Department of Agriculture directed considerable effort upon its marketing work during the past year, to aid the State's fruit, vegetable, and poultry industries, says William B. Duryee, Secretary, in his annual report just issued.

The fruit and vegetable auction markets in the State sold nearly \$1,000,000 worth of products during the year, and the poultry and egg auction markets, which also operate with the department's aid, distributed more than \$1,000,000 worth of products during the period, he says.

By the end of the year, 306 produce dealers in the State were licensed and had filed bonds for \$914,000 with the department. A total of 204 milk dealers were licensed and had filed bonds for a total of \$513,575. In addition, 187 cattle dealers were licensed.

Secretary Duryee reports that "the greatest stress was laid during the year upon a relatively new type of work in the department, which is covered under the general term of farm economics and finance. A group of bankers, farmers, and business men dealing with farmers was called in to consider credit problems and to devise some new source of credit supply. This group decided to work toward the establishment of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Albany, N. Y., which was created as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

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IOWA TO ISSUE
"RECOVERY" BULLETINS.

A series of popular bulletins describing and interpreting the steps in agricultural recovery and the various governmental programs for bringing about this recovery will be published during the next eight months by the Agricultural Economics Department of Iowa State College. Last year the department published a similar series dealing with the agricultural emergency.

The first of the new series will deal with the situation in agriculture today. The bulletin will explain the situation of agriculture last year, the things that have happened since, and the situation now. Other bulletins will deal with separate angles of agricultural recovery, one with pork and lard, another the Federal corn and hog plan, another will discuss aspects of NRA as they affect agriculture, a fourth will discuss farm credit, and another will explain what the commodity dollar is and what it would do. There will also be bulletins on foreign trade and tax reform.

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OHIO ADVISES FARMERS
TO STORE POTATOES.

In years of short crops and general price rises it has paid farmers to store potatoes, says Guy W. Miller, Ohio extension specialist in farm management, in answer to the question as to whether it will pay farmers to store potatoes rather than to sell them early in the season. Miller cites two factors, other than the short

crop, that favor storage. Owing to the small size of the early and intermediate potato crop in the southern and central states, shipments to market this year were early and heavy from the eighteen surplus states, he points out. He believes also that "the government's efforts to raise agricultural prices will have a bearing upon the profitableness of farm storage."

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CALIFORNIA MOVEMENT
FOR BRANDING BEEHIVES.

Considerable movement has started among California apiarists looking to the branding of beehives, reports D. B. Mackie, California Department of Agriculture.

"While such a plan was presented by the department's entomological service a year ago, the extent of theft in the last few months has led to a movement among beekeepers to brand and register their brands with the department," he says.

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MASSACHUSETTS PRODUCERS
AGREE ON MILK PROGRAM.

Agreement by representatives of Massachusetts milk producers organizations upon a common program for the establishment of four milk grades is reported by Massachusetts Extension Service. This would involve the establishment of one more grade than now exist, the extra grade to be between Certified and Grade A in quality requirements. "Family Milk" was the name agreed on as most suitable for the ordinary grade of milk delivered to the majority of homes.

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NEW YORK SEES BENEFITS
FROM NEW TAX PLAN.

The sharing of State-collected revenues with local government units is one of the most significant tax developments of recent times, says M. P. Catherwood, New York College of Agriculture. The funds returned to the counties by the State for highway, welfare, and health purposes, he says, are collected by the State as income taxes, gasoline taxes, and taxes on various business corporations. In many rural counties in New York State, he points out, half as much is received from the State-collected taxes as is received from the local tax on property.

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F. A. SILCOX IS APPOINTED
CHIEF FORESTER.

F. A. Silcox has been appointed Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service to succeed Major R. Y. Stuart who died on October 23. Mr. Silcox has been Director of Industrial Relations for the New York Employing Printers Association. He was born at Columbus, Ga., and is a graduate of the School of Forestry, Yale University.

A MUNICIPAL FARMERS' MARKET was recently opened in Hanover, Pennsylvania. The State now has 70 enclosed retail farm markets, and 62 open air or curb markets. The business transacted at all these markets is estimated at \$55,000,000 a year in farm products alone.

FOUR MAJOR FACTORS which heretofore have not operated simultaneously in this country have recently influenced hog prices and brought on the Government's corn and hog program, says R. C. Ashby, Illinois College of Agriculture. They are: restriction of exports of pork products, reduced consumer buying power, inequalities in price of hogs to packers, and concentration of large volume buying of meats in the hands of a relatively few buyers.

STORAGE STOCKS OF BUTTER as of October 1, totaling 174,857,000 pounds, were the largest on record for that date, almost twice the volume on October 1 last year, and 50 percent greater than the October 1 average for the last five years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE FARM PRICE INDEX was 70 on October 15, the same as on September 15, and the index of prices farmers pay for commodities was 116 on October 15, the same as on September 15, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

KENTUCKY has eradicated bovine tuberculosis, and the entire State has been officially declared a modified accredited area as of November 1, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ACCURATE FARM BOOKKEEPING has had a new and higher premium put on it as a result of the Government's various agricultural adjustment programs, says P. E. Johnston, Illinois College of Agriculture. Under the Government's wheat program, he says, farm account records are being accepted as evidence of acreage and quantities of wheat produced during the base period of 1930, 1931, and 1932.

ELEVEN STATES at least have farm storage and warehousing laws under which their farms may qualify for loans on corn to be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, Agricultural Adjustment Administration says. They are Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Nebraska. Legislation in other States is being checked to determine whether it conforms to their requirements of the loan proposal.

THE SPREAD between the price received by the farmer for his products and the price paid by the consumer has increased gradually but steadily since May of this year, reports Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS now available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by 73d Congress, 1st Session on March 9 to June 16, 1933," "Large Scale Regional and Rural Planning, - Problems and Objectives," which is an address by Dr. L. C. Gray, and "The World Wheat Agreement," a radio talk by L. A. Wheeler.

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FARM OUTLOOK TO IMPROVE AS RECOVERY CONTINUES.

A better balanced production relative to demand for farm products is in prospect in 1934 with further improvement in demand as recovery in the industries proceeds, according to the annual outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The domestic demand for most farm products seems likely to improve further in 1934 but prospects for improvement in the demand for American agricultural products in 1934 are less favorable in foreign than in domestic markets, says the bureau. It seems probable that further advances in prices of farm products will be dependent primarily upon a more pronounced recovery in the output of industries using non-agricultural products, it is stated.

Continuing, the bureau says: Total production of crops may be held to about the same level as in 1933 when production, especially of grain, was influenced by unusually low yields in some crops. Plans for restricting the cultivated acreage in 1934 will tend to reduce the demand for production credit. Low interest rates in central money markets indicate low cost of credit on good security through agricultural credit corporations, production credit associations, and co-operative banks.

Present indications are that the total supply of cotton will still be large notwithstanding the adjustment program provides for a reduction to 25,000,000 acres. The increase in the supply of foreign cotton is accounted for by increased production and carry-over.

The world wheat market continues to be depressed by accumulated stocks of wheat, a high level of production, and severe restrictions on the importation and use of wheat by European countries. Governmental action will continue to be a prime factor affecting the level of wheat prices in the United States during the coming year.

Favorable aspects of the world wheat situation are to be found in the prospect for improved business conditions in various countries and in the possibility of a reduction in wheat acreage and some relaxation of import restrictions as a result of the London Wheat Conference. Demand for flaxseed and flaxseed products during the 1934-35 season is expected to be slightly improved over the low level of 1933-34.

Supplies of most types of tobacco are still excessive even with the increased domestic consumption indicated for recent months. They are particularly burdensome for Burley and cigar types, and are materially above normal for Maryland, fire-cured, and the dark air-cured types. Before next planting time it is probable that action will be taken by the Adjustment Administration to control the 1934 production of all United States types of tobacco.

The total supply of feed grains for the 1933-34 season is smaller than that for any other year since 1901. Should the present unfavorable feeding situation continue it will tend to discourage the production of livestock for market in 1934. Because of the shortage of feed grains this year, the price ratios between feed grains and livestock and feed grains and livestock products are no longer so high as to stimulate further increases in livestock numbers and in some instances will probably result in some decreases.

The supply of meat animals on farms, in terms of total live weight of the three species, - hogs, cattle, sheep and lambs - at the beginning of 1934 probably will be slightly larger than at the beginning of 1933. It seems likely that the increase in cattle numbers will more than offset a rather marked reduction in the number of hogs on farms and a slight decrease in the number of sheep and lambs. Consumer demand for meats is expected to show further improvement during 1934.

Commercial slaughter of hogs during the marketing year ending September 30 next will be considerably smaller than that of the preceding marketing year. Total liveweight of hogs to be slaughtered is estimated at 12 percent smaller than in the preceding year, this reduction from earlier indications having been brought about by the slaughter of 6,000,000 pigs in August and September under the emergency hog production control plan and by the short production of corn and other feed crops. The expected decrease in hog slaughter will occur largely during the winter marketing period, October 1, 1933 to May 1, 1934.

The upswing in cattle and calf slaughter which got under way in early 1933 is expected to continue for several years, but slaughter supplies in 1934 will probably include fewer of the better finished kinds and more of the lower grades. Cattle numbers have been increasing since 1928 and are expected to continue to increase through 1934. Demand for beef during 1934 may be stimulated somewhat as a result of reduced production of competing meats.

Sheep numbers in the United States are now on the downtrend of the production cycle. World wool production in 1933 will be smaller than in 1932. The trend of domestic wool prices during the remainder of this year and in early 1934 will be influenced largely by the movement of prices in foreign markets and changing relationship of the dollar to currencies in the principal exporting countries.

Returns from dairying for several years have been relatively favorable as compared with returns from most other types of farming. During the next year or two the comparative situation seems likely to be less favorable to dairy producers.

CONNECTICUT TO HOLD
TURKEY DRESSING CONTESTS.

Turkey dressing contests and cooking demonstrations will be held next week at Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwich, and Hartford, Conn., reports Connecticut Department of Agriculture. The purpose of these shows are to improve the quality and further standardize the appearance of Connecticut Native Fancy Grade Turkeys; to acquaint retail merchants with the quality of yellow tag turkeys that have been inspected by the State Department of Agriculture; and to create a wider interest in yellow tag turkeys among consumers.

Approximately 100 dressed turkeys of various weights will be on exhibition at each show and in competition for prizes. The project is sponsored by the Connecticut Turkey Producers Association and has the cooperation of local chambers of commerce, leading retail stores, county farm bureaus, Connecticut State College, and the various women organizations throughout the State.

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CALIFORNIA COUNTIES
PASS GRADING ORDINANCES.

County ordinances requiring that potatoes marketed be graded according to the Federal potato grades, No. 1 and No. 2, and the containers marked accordingly were recently passed by Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, California. Adoption of the grades on the California side of the Klamath basin will put the crop from the entire basin on a basis of uniform quality since the grading law has been in effect in Oregon for a number of years, says Stanley S. Rogers, California Department of Agriculture. The California county ordinances will be enforced through the offices of county agricultural commissioners.

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BENEFIT PAYMENTS
INCREASE FARM INCOME.

While general prices of agricultural products have made slight gains since last March over prices of things which farmers buy, the income of farmers is being sharply increased as a result of benefit payments which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is making and will make to those farmers who take part in production adjustment programs, says Louis H. Bean, Adjustment Administration economic advisor. Benefits to farmers during the five months from August to December will be equivalent to a 20 percent increase over the cash farm income for the same period last year, he says. The higher level of farm income, though spotty, has already been reflected in increased farm buying, Bean says, declaring that mail order and sales in general are at least 25 percent higher than they were a year ago, and that in the South the volume of farm purchases has risen even more.

A maximum of approximately 300,000,000 pounds of cured hog products are to be purchased during the next seven or eight months for distribution among needy families from meat processors submitting acceptable bids, under plans now being jointly formulated by the Adjustment Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

CALIFORNIA ANALYZES
GRAPE MARKET PROBLEMS.

Problems affecting the marketing of California Tokay grapes and recommendations for their solution, analyzed by Dr. E. A. Stokdyk, University of California, are embodied in a new bulletin just issued by the University. The analysis is reported to be the forerunner of the enactment of the California Agricultural Pro-rate Act, providing legal and economic means for restricting shipments of California farm products as a measure to increase returns to producers.

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POTOMAC YARD PASSINGS
SHOW DECREASE.

Perishable commodities forwarded to Northern markets through Potomac Yards, Virginia, were 1,626 cars less during the twelve months ending August 1933 than in the same period the preceding year. The total for the season was 67,259 cars compared with 68,885 cars in 1931-32, with 103,064 cars in 1930-31, and 85,102 cars in 1929-30.

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RYERSON APPOINTED CHIEF
OF BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Appointment of Knowles A. Ryerson as Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, effective January 1, has been announced by Secretary Wallace. Mr. Ryerson will succeed Dr. W. A. Taylor, who retires the first of the year after 42 years' service with the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Taylor reached the retirement age on July 1, 1933, but the President granted an extension of six months at the urgent request of Secretary Wallace.

Knowles A. Ryerson was born at Seattle, Washington, October 17, 1892. He received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of California in 1916, and an M.S. degree from the same university in 1924. He has been head of the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, the last six years.

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NORTH DAKOTA TURKEYS
GRADED AT LOW COST.

Any group of farmers in North Dakota may have their turkeys graded by a Federally licensed and trained grader at a cost of one-eighth of a cent a pound, under a plan put into effect by North Dakota Extension Service. F. E. Moore of the Service says that the grading system is now being used generally throughout North Dakota by the Farmers Union marketing organization. There are 26 licensed graders in the State.

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EIGHTY PERCENT of 600 persons who have tried carbonated cider said they prefer it to ginger ale, Dr. D. C. Carpenter of New York Experiment Station recently told the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages in convention recently, in a report on Station experiments.

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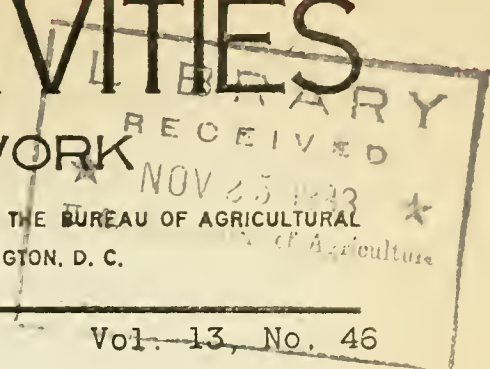
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THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
of
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING OFFICIALS

will be held at Washington, D. C., December 18, 19, and 20. One day and part of the next will be devoted to a discussion of the functions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Farm Credit Administration. One day will be devoted to Federal-State relationships and the remaining time to marketing problems.

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CONNECTICUT BANS FALSEADVERTISING OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Commissioner King of Connecticut Department of Agriculture has terminated the grace period during which merchants in Connecticut have been given opportunity to familiarize themselves with the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature intended to prevent misleading or deceptive advertising of farm products for which State grades have been established.

The law is entitled "An Act Concerning the Protection of Grades for Farm Products." It provides that no person shall use words, titles or names designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, for use in grading or marketing farm products, unless the products which he is identifying, advertising, designating or describing thereby shall fully meet the requirements of the official grade indicated by such words, titles or names. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner or his representative, any lot or lots of such products so identified, advertised, designated or described are not of the grade indicated, said Commissioner shall cause inspections thereof to be made by regularly appointed inspectors for the purpose of determining the actual grade of such products. Any person, firm or corporation which shall violate any provision of the Act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Commissioner King reports that inspections that have been made thus far reveal comparatively few violations of the law. He says that the merchants have shown a willingness to correct such errors as have been called to their attention. Under the law, it is no longer legal for merchants to advertise "fancy" apples, for example, unless the apples conform to the standards established for the fancy grade. Connecticut has grades for apples, potatoes, eggs, turkeys, tomatoes, asparagus, and a few miscellaneous vegetables.

PORK BUYING EXPECTED
TO RAISE HOG PRICES.

The new Federal program for buying a maximum of approximately 300,000,000 pounds of cured hog products for relief purposes during the next seven or eight months is expected to act as a strong stimulus to the hog market before the end of the current year and during the early part of 1934, according to Guy C. Shepard, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This quantity of cured products will be bought at intervals from various processors submitting satisfactory bids to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The purchase by successful bidders of approximately 750,000 head of light hogs during the last of November and the first half of December, equivalent to 16 or 17 percent of the normal marketings for the period, to fill the first bids, and the additional buying of approximately 2,250,000 hogs in succeeding months to fill subsequent contracts should operate to effect a noticeable improvement in the future hog market, Shepard says.

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MINNESOTA SAYS HORSES
ARE IN DEMAND.

The demand for horses has overtaken the supply, according to A. L. Harvey, Minnesota Extension Service, who says that dealers are scouring the country buying up all the horses and mules that farmers are willing to sell. Foals, yearlings, and two-year olds are especially in demand, and fillies are bringing \$10 to \$15 more than geldings of equal merit, he says.

Receipts of horses and mules at public stock yards were 221,142 for the first eight months of 1933, as compared with 171,587 for the same period in 1932.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE SAYS
GERMANY WANTS APPLES.

New Hampshire apple growers are being told by the Department of Agriculture in that State that "orchardists who are having difficulty to find an outlet for their apples might well give consideration to the export market through Hamburg, Germany. Well colored apples, free of freezing damage, properly graded, packed and inspected, can move through this outlet."

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NEW JERSEY TO CONTINUE
POTATO ORGANIZATION.

Perpetuation of the Potato Sales Company in New Jersey, a co-operative organization of growers and dealers which is credited with having helped to restore prosperity to Central Jersey's extensive potato industry, is being sought by members of the company. At a recent meeting of members, Earl R. French of the Atlantic Commission Company said that "I feel that we did pay more for potatoes this year as a result of the marketing system by your growers and dealers."

Dr. W. H. Martin of New Jersey Experiment Station declared that Jerseymen received an average price of \$2.04 per sack for first grade stock and an average of \$1.13 per sack for second grade stock. Of the 5,500 cars of potatoes shipped by New Jersey growers this year, 4,657 cars were from the Potato Sales Company.

W. W. Oley, New Jersey Bureau of Markets, expressed agreement with dealers who said that the company made an additional 50 cents per sack for growers during the past season.

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NEW ENGLAND LABEL

USE CONTINUES INCREASE.

Use of New England "Quality Labels" by farmers in that region shows a continued increase in the latest report of New England departments of agriculture. More than 9,000,000 quality labels of tags have been distributed among 1,706 users up to October 31, 1933, and approximately 1,700,000 labelled wrappers or containers among 103 users.

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COMMITMENT OBTAINED FOR

LOANS ON CORN.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, with the approval of the President, has obtained a commitment of \$150,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of making loans at the rate of 45 cents per bushel on the farm against merchantable corn properly stored and warehoused, Secretary Wallace has announced.

The corn loans will be on the basis of 45 cents per bushel on the farm, with adjustment of cubic measure per bushel to allow for variations in moisture content. This new basis replaces the basis of 50 cents per bushel f.o.b. Chicago, for No. 2 corn, originally announced. The alteration was made in order to establish a uniform loan rate among farmers in various parts of the corn-growing areas. The change will permit a higher average loan value on farm-stored corn than would otherwise have been obtained. Loans on corn will be made to the original producers or farmers acquiring corn from the original producers, provided both the producer and the farmer purchasing for feeding agree to cooperate with the Adjustment Administration in the 1934-35 corn-hog production control program.

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TENTATIVE STANDARDS for grades of canned beets have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are U. S. Grade A (Fancy), U. S. Grade C (Standard), and Off-Grade (Sub-standard).

NORTH DAKOTA Experiment Station has recently issued bulletins entitled "Farm Reorganization and Management in East Central North Dakota," and "Hedging Grain by Farmers Elevators - Gains and Losses."

SECRETARY PROVISIONALLY
SUSPENDS BROKER'S LICENSE

The Secretary of Agriculture has suspended for a period of thirty days the license of Lewis D. Goldstein of Philadelphia, Pa., as a commission merchant, dealer and/or broker but upon representations by his attorney and the payment of the reparation awarded, has postponed the effective date of the suspension for one year with the proviso that if Goldstein violates the Act during that period the order of suspension shall become effective after ten days notice. If Goldstein does not violate the Act during the year, the suspension will be terminated. The Secretary acted under authority of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

August Stoerk, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, bought and accepted a car of Missouri spinach for Goldstein on track in Chicago at \$1.15 per bushel delivered in Philadelphia, making payment on behalf of Goldstein. Upon arrival of the car in Philadelphia, Goldstein paid the draft and then stopped payment, claiming that the spinach was muddy. He later remitted to Stoerk an amount which was \$134.00 less than the purchase price. Stoerk asked for reparation in the amount of the unpaid balance which was granted by the Secretary, plus interest. Goldstein made no answer to the complaint and failed to appear at the hearing, meanwhile negotiating with Stoerk as to a settlement.

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PRODUCE BROKER'S LICENSE IS SUSPENDED

The Secretary of Agriculture has suspended for a period of thirty days from and after December 1 the license of Andrew J. McPartland, New Haven, Conn., as a commission merchant, dealer and/or broker, under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

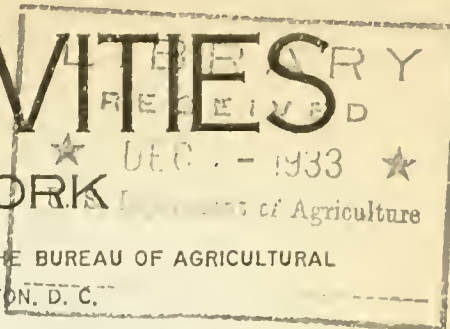
Three complaints were filed against McPartland by the department, each of which alleged that McPartland, acting as a broker, had represented to sellers and buyers that sales had been consummated for certain cars of produce when in fact no enforceable contract had been entered into. It was alleged that McPartland made such representations in order to obtain the shipment of cars on which he could collect a brokerage fee.

The first of these cases related to a car of cantaloupes shipped by E. N. Holloway of Delmar, Del., to A. H. Phillips, Inc., Springfield, Mass.; the second to a car of spinach shipped by the Alexander Marketing Company, San Benito, Texas to S. Landow Fruit & Produce Company, New Haven, Conn.; the third to a car of onions shipped by Fred McKown, Warsaw, Ind., to Umberto Piccolo & Company, Inc., New Haven, Conn. The Secretary found in the first case that the department had failed to prove the allegations made and that it should be dismissed; in the second case the Secretary held that McPartland had made a false and misleading statement for a fraudulent purpose and suspended McPartland's license for a period of thirty days. The same decision was reached in the third case and the same sentence imposed with a provision that this suspension should run concurrently with that imposed in the second case.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



November 22, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 47

CALIFORNIA LICENSING LAW UPHELD BY APPEAL COURT.

The Fourth District Court of Appeal in California, Justice Charles R. Barnard presiding, recently upheld the conviction of Leo Jarvis, Fresno insurance man, and W. J. Simpson, Fresno fruit dealer, for violation of the California market enforcement law, which requires that every deciduous fruit dealer have a State license. C. J. Carey, chief of the California Division of Market Enforcement, says that the court of appeals upheld the constitutionality of the market enforcement act inasmuch as the conviction of the two Fresno men, prosecuted under it, was confirmed.

The defendants had been sentenced to serve one year each in State's prison following their conviction in Fresno where they operated Federal Farm Lands, a corporation engaged in packing and shipping fresh fruit. Near the close of the season the company became involved financially and failed to pay growers the contract prices for their crops, it was shown by approximately forty witnesses who testified to that effect before a jury at the Fresno trial.

Carey reported that about fifty grape growers were involved and that the two defendants owed the growers a total of about \$8,000. Much of this sum was recovered for the growers through collection of a bond posted by the defendants. The defendants have recourse to a further appeal to the State Supreme Court.

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CULL COWS AND CUT FEED COSTS FOR PROFIT, SAYS DAIRY CHIEF.

Whether a nation-wide program to reduce milk production is put into effect or not, many individual dairy farmers could reduce the total output of milk from their herds and at the same time profit by such reduction, says O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, in his annual report to Secretary Wallace.

"It is possible," he says, "by lowering the cost of milk production and by increasing the efficiency of the individual cows in the herd to obtain greater profits, even with a reduced production. One of the speediest ways to do this is by culling the unprofitable cows."

The bureau estimates that eliminating the lowest producing 10 percent of all milk cows in the country would reduce total milk production by about 5 percent, and eliminating the lowest producing 20 percent would reduce production about 12 percent. But, says Mr. Reed, until a great many more dairy farmers keep records and cull the unprofitable

cows from their herds, these cows and their potentially unprofitable offspring will continue to aggravate the troubles of the dairy industry.

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NORTH DAKOTA REORGANIZES
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE DIVISIONS.

Reorganization at the North Dakota Agricultural College, recommended by Pres. J. H. Shepperd and accepted by the State Board of Administration at Bismarck, reduces the subdivisions of the college from ten to five, resulting in a 50 percent reduction of the administration divisions. The change complies with wishes of the last State Legislature.

The reorganization includes one head for the school of agriculture and agricultural experiment station, directed by Dr. H. L. Walster, present dean of the school of agriculture. Dr. P. F. Trowbridge, present director of the experiment station, becomes "Director Emeritus" and special research worker. P. J. Olson, assistant agronomist, will be assistant to Dr. Walster in his new capacity as director and dean. No change will be made in the division of agricultural extension, with C. F. Monroe, present director continuing his duties as heretofore.

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OREGON ESTABLISHES
PROTEIN TESTING LABORATORY.

Oregon Department of Agriculture has installed a modern protein laboratory in its Division of Grain Inspection.

"Protein content of the various varieties of wheat is now recognized as an important marketing factor, " says C. W. Wright, division chief. "Normally, supply and demand determine the protein premium. As a consequence, if the demand for high protein wheat is brisk, or if the supply is short, premiums advance at a rapid rate.

"Our recent advent into the eastern flour market, coupled with the fact that there is not, at least, an over-supply of high protein wheat, has strengthened premiums quite sharply.

"Recent trade developments have tended toward premiums on the lower protein soft white varieties. Where this will end is difficult to forecast. However, it is safe to assume that in the future, whether near or distant, the protein laboratory will assist in determining the value of nearly all varieties of wheat ground into flour for domestic use.

"Anticipating an increased volume of work through these various marketing changes, together with the need for greater dispatch and accuracy, greatly influenced the department's decision to install this more modern and efficient equipment."

The new laboratory is maintained in conjunction with the department's offices and grading laboratories in the Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. A maintenance fee of 75 cents is charged for protein determinations.

TO ADVANCE FOUR CENTS A
POUND ON COTTON OPTIONS.

A four-cent per pound advance to approximately 600,000 cotton growers who are to receive options on 2,400,000 bales of government-held cotton will be available as quickly as necessary forms can be sent to the field, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced. This will result in immediate distribution of \$48,000,000 among those who participated in this year's production control program.

A cotton ginners marketing agreement was given tentative approval by Secretary Wallace on November 20. It provides for schedules of maximum service charges, creates a system of State and National control, insures better quality of ginning through equipment and handling requirements, eliminates unfair trade practices, and provides machinery through which commercial ginners may regulate ginning facilities to the requirements of particular ginning communities.

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ILLINOIS FINDS PRODUCTS
IN STRONGER PRICE POSITION.

Farm prices face the late fall and early winter period in a much stronger position than they would have been in had not monthly factory payrolls been increased by almost \$250,000,000 recently, says R. W. Bartlett, Illinois College of Agriculture.

Factory workers in the United States received about \$683,000,000 in September, which was an increase of \$245,000,000 above the March payrolls to these workers, says Bartlett. Factory workers in Illinois alone got approximately \$46,000,000 in September, or nearly \$17,000,000 above March payrolls to these workers.

"Since the value of farm food products is so closely related to consumers' purchasing power, this increase in payrolls has been a fundamental factor in supporting farm prices from the low level to which they had fallen in March," says Bartlett. "The most improvement in business (in Illinois) during recent months has occurred in Peoria and East St. Louis. This improvement is the result primarily of the increased building construction and expansion of the industries producing foods and beverages in these cities."

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PENNSYLVANIA SAYS FARM
PRICE SITUATION MORE FAVORABLE.

The farm price situation has improved steadily in Pennsylvania since the disastrously low level was reached last March and April, according to Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. At that time, the farm price level had slumped to almost half of the pre-war level, meaning that the farmer's dollar had depreciated to less than sixty cents in buying power. By October 15, the Pennsylvania farm price level had risen to 96 and the buying power of the farmer's dollar to 83 cents. Improvement has been registered in all classes of farm products, but with grain, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products showing the most substantial recovery, says the Department. The price of meat animals has shown the least increase.

CALIFORNIA Department of Agriculture has available for free distribution a list containing the names and addresses of growers who have State certified seed potatoes for sale.

FARMERS SEEKING LOANS to finance the production of spring wheat in 1934, in order to be eligible for such loans are required to agree to seed not more than 85 percent of their average annual acreage for a base period fixed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in the case of loans obtained from regional agricultural credit corporations, production credit associations, or other institutions borrowing from the intermediate credit banks. If the land of an applicant for a loan was planted to spring wheat in the crop years 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933, then the base period used in determining the maximum acreage that may be seeded is that of the four-year period. If the land was planted to spring wheat in only three of these years, then these three years comprised the base period. Likewise, if in only two or in only one of these years the land was so used, then the two years or the one year, as the case may be, is used as the base period.

THE DIRECT RELATION between cash income and the size of farm is portrayed by E. A. Willson in a bulletin, "Incomes and Cost of Living of Farm Families in North Dakota 1923-31," recently issued by North Dakota Agricultural College.

UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR EGGPLANT have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, effective December 1. The grades are U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and Unclassified.

"SMUTTY WHEAT" is the title of a report recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the contents being a statistical summary for the crop year beginning July, 1932, of smutty wheat receipts at terminal markets.

"TENTATIVE REVISED STANDARDS of Quality for Individual Eggs, - 3rd Revision, have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"METHODS AND COSTS OF HUSKING CORN IN THE FIELD," is the title of farmers Bulletin 1715, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"MILK DISTRIBUTORS' COSTS AND PROFITS," is the title of a preliminary report recently issued by Leland Spencer, New York College of Agriculture. The report gives the results of a survey in New York City and principal upstate cities of sales, costs, and profits in the months of June, July and August of this year.

IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION has recently issued the following bulletins: "An Economic Analysis of Farm Mortgages in Story County, Iowa"; "The Uses of Efficiency Factors in Analysis of Farm Records"; "Variations in Swine Prices Within Iowa Including a Study in Statistical Procedure"; "Annual Fluctuations in the Price of Corn"; "A Plan for Adjusting Cash Rent to Changes in the Prices of Farm Products"; "Cooperation in Agriculture: Livestock Marketing"; "Feeding and Management of Sheep".

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 29, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 48

MARKETING OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS CURRENT
PROBLEMS AT ANNUAL MEETING.

Discussions to Include Progress in Market-
ing, Food Distribution, Future Policies in
Agriculture, Cooperative Marketing, Food
Products Inspection, Standardization and
Grading.

Officials of the National Association of Marketing Officials are rounding out a comprehensive program dealing with current marketing problems and future policies in agriculture for discussion at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Association to be held at Washington, D.C., December 18, 19, and 20. National and State authorities on marketing will lead the discussions, and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Federal Farm Credit Administration will describe the activities and policies of these organizations.

The opening session on December 18 will be given over to a discussion of national progress in marketing during the past year, and to developments in regional marketing. The status of food distribution and the necessary steps to fit distribution to present needs will be discussed by a representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Other topics in the field of food distribution will include changes in food distribution, the part played by commission men in food distribution, the "motor-trucker" marketing problem.

Progress of the National Association of Marketing Officials during the past year will be outlined at the session on December 19, and there will be discussions of the temporary versus permanent features of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, how to correlate the United States Department of Agriculture and the State marketing bureaus to meet present needs, how the Agricultural Adjustment Administration can protect "Co-ops" and enforce marketing codes or agreements, and whether the purposes and functions of the cooperative marketing associations have changed under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

At the third session on December 20 there will be discussions of production control, Federal-State inspection service under code requirements, and recent developments in standardization and sale of fruits and vegetables, livestock, eggs and turkeys.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS SEES BRIGHTER
OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS.

Seven favorable factors in the present economic situation indicate that the low spot in the present depression has been passed and that, barring setbacks, the outlook of the farmer will brighten, according to the third quarterly outlook report just issued by Illinois College of Agriculture.

A continuation of the improvement in industrial activity and the better adjustment of agricultural production to foreign and domestic demand should bring better times for the farmer, it is stated.

The favorable factors are: the general price level in the United States and for foreign countries is now higher than at the beginning of the year, prices of Illinois farm products are higher than a year earlier, the purchasing power of farm products increased during the year, industrial activity in September was higher than in the same month a year ago, payrolls have increased steadily since March, the amount of money in circulation has decreased steadily since March, and governmental lending will stimulate somewhat the building of roads, the purchase of steel rails and construction in general.

On the other side of the picture, says the College, there has been a steady decrease in business activity since July, prices of farm products are still low as compared with pre-war, increased costs for manufactured goods have counteracted to some extent the gain to farmers in the increased prices for farm products, although interest rates are low there is but little demand for capital and in spite of the surplus funds in central banks new security issues are hard to float, foreign trade barriers will continue to hamper the export of farm products, world stocks of goods are excessive, and on September 22 there were approximately 2,700 banks which had not reopened since the banking holiday.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION WOULD
REGULATE ITINERANT TRUCKERS.

The National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, in annual session at Chicago, passed a resolution that "fruit and vegetable markets of the United States are demoralized due to the unregulated itinerant trucker, his activities constitute a real menace to the farmer and the price of farm produce, and the Secretary of Agriculture might well incorporate proper regulation of itinerant truckers in the national recovery program." The resolution further urged that each State department of agriculture pledge itself to appeal to State congressional delegations to support the proposed regulatory action.

The Association voted confidence in, and appreciation for, the work and cooperation of Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and staff, and Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Association sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, stating that "The National Association of Departments of Agriculture in annual session feels that the success of the New Deal, begun by you last March, depends, in a large measure, on the immediate adjustment of prices of all farm commodities to a parity basis with prices of manufactured products which are greatly out of line with farm product prices. We beg immediate action."

CALIFORNIA ADJUSTS
COMPLAINTS OF GROWERS.

California farmers benefited to the extent of \$7,789.53 as the result of the adjustment of complaints against wholesale fruit handlers and commission merchants or through recoveries on bond action filed by the California Division of Market Enforcement, during the period October 16 to November 16.

Four prosecutions of buyers accused of operating without a license were launched during the month, and the licenses of two companies, - one in Los Angeles and one in Chula Vista, - were revoked; one due to the insolvency of the company, and the other because of the cancellation of the firm's bond.

Application of the Murphy Fruit Company of Reedley, for a dealer's license was refused after investigation revealed that the applicant had previously violated the law by operating as a dealer without a license and had failed to pay growers.

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PENNSYLVANIA RATES ON
POULTRY SHIPMENTS REDUCED.

Express rates on intrastate and interstate rail shipments of live poultry in Pennsylvania and to other northeastern States have been reduced one-third from rates previously existing, according to the Railway Express Agency, Inc. The charge on return of empty coops has also been cut to 10 cents, a reduction of 50 percent. These reductions should prove of considerable economic benefit to Pennsylvania which is one of the five leading poultry States, says Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

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NEW JERSEY WOULD REVISE
CHATTEL MORGAGE LAWS.

Revision of State chattel mortgage laws is needed to meet the credit and refinancing problems of New Jersey farmers, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Committee in that State has reported. The Committee resolved to work toward adoption of these changes.

Legalization of an arrangement whereby a farmer could give a chattle mortgage for the full amount of his credit needs but only draw the money as needed to finance his operations is the first change sought. According to present State laws, the full amount of the mortgage must be received by the farmer when he gives the mortgage. The Committee believes the recommended change would enable farmers to plan their financing in advance and yet save considerable sums in interest by not actually borrowing the money until they need it.

The second change would enable farmers to add to or substitute the collateral listed in a chattel mortgage with the permission of the mortgage holder. At present, such practices are illegal in New Jersey and a new mortgage must be drawn for each change put into effect. This situation, says the Committee, causes the farmer undue expense because of the legal costs involved in the making and registering of new mortgages. It works a particular hardship on dairymen, it states, because

they frequently find it advisable to discard low-producing cows and add new animals to their herds. thus changing their mortgage collateral.

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THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE and regulations have been revised. effective December 1, by Secretary Wallace, so as to bring under restriction parts of Maine and West Virginia and to modify the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, New York, and Virginia.

ENTRY OF RICE STRAW and rice hulls, if sterilized, is permitted by Secretary Wallace under a revision of the quarantine on seed or paddy rice and rice straw and hulls.

A SOMEWHAT IMPROVED POSITION for Iowa agriculture is seen in 1934 by Iowa State College. One of the main reasons for this forecast is a prospective decrease in the number of hogs that will appear on markets during the ensuing marketing year, as compared with the 1932-33 marketing year.

A COMPILATION of all the Pennsylvania food laws has been published in a 64-page bulletin by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

ILLINOIS' LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY is starting a new year on feeding operations with prospects of a larger supply of meat animals on farms and at least some improvement in the demand for meats during 1934. says Illinois College of Agriculture.

"AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE PRODUCTION and Utilization of Milk in Maine" has just been issued as Bulletin 367 by Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Maine. The bulletin is primarily a marketing bulletin dealing with the location and concentration of dairy cows in Maine; total amounts of milk and cream sold; seasonal variation in dairymen's sales; butterfat content of milk and cream; prices received by dairymen; plant utilization of milk and cream within the State. and the amounts and seasonal variation of dairy products manufactured, retailed in Maine, and shipped to out of State markets.

THE DAMAND FOR DAIRY CATTLE replacements (in New York) is likely to increase in 1934, says C. G. Bradt. New York College of Agriculture. He says that according to plans for tuberculin tests in New York State, the number of cows to be removed from the herds of New York dairymen in 1934 may be the largest on record.

TENTATIVE UNITED STATES STANDARDS for Grades of Canned Lima Beans have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FARM BUREAU COMMITTEEMEN have told the poultry department of New York College of Agriculture that "the largest single problem on poultry farms has to do with marketing, and concerns the profitable sale of broilers."

"STATISTICS RELATING TO THE APPLE INDUSTRY - 1933," a report prepared for the use of outlook workers, has just been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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December 6, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 49

PROGRAM OF MARKETING
OFFICIALS MEETING.

The program of the National Association of Marketing Officials' annual meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., December 18, 19, and 20, has been practically completed. The association will be greeted by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, following which there will be an address by J. Clyde Marquis of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on progress in marketing during the past year. H. E. Crouch of New York Bureau of Markets will address the association on recent developments in city and regional marketing.

The status of food distribution and the necessary steps to fit distribution to present needs will be discussed by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to Secretary Wallace. Stabilizing food markets under a planned agriculture will be discussed by Gordon Corbaley of New York City, and official attitudes toward marketing by truckers by Warren W. Oley, New Jersey Bureau of Markets.

Progress of the National Association of Marketing Officials during 1933 will be described by M. H. Brightman, president of the association. Agricultural credit problems will be discussed by Dr. F. B. Bomberger of the Farm Credit Administration. There will be a discussion on cooperative marketing by James E. Boyle of Cornell University. A report on marketing legislation during the past year will be submitted by H. F. Fitts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Federal-State inspection service under code requirements will be discussed by C. W. Kitchen, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; recent development in the standardization and sale of fruits and vegetables, by Wells A. Sherman of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of livestock, by Paul Fletcher of the Eastern Livestock Association, and of eggs and turkeys, by Roy C. Potts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. J. R. Manning of the Bureau of Fisheries will describe recent developments in the standardization and sale of sea food. The "high spots" of the meeting will be summarized at the close by J. Clyde Marquis.

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THE 1934-35 COTTON ACREAGE reduction contract has been completed and will be offered to cotton producers in 800 counties of the South prior to January 1, the AAA has announced.

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U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

BOSTON PRODUCE EXCHANGE
ADOPTS NEW EGG GRADES.

The Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange has adopted a new schedule in which eggs are separated into four grades: Specials, Extras, Ungraded, and Undergrades. The requirements for Specials and Extras are practically identical with the United States grades. To be classed as Nearby Ungraded, individual eggs must weigh at least 22 ounces to the dozen. In addition to standard size eggs, mediums, pullets and pewees are to be recognized by the Exchange.

Specifications of the grades may be obtained from Massachusetts Division of Markets, Boston, Mass.

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NEW JERSEY FINES
MILK DEALERS.

New Jersey Milk Control Board announced on December 2 that five New Jersey milk dealers had been fined during the preceding week for selling milk containing less than 3.5 percent butterfat required by the board's regulations. Under an agreement between the New Jersey State Health Officers' Association and the Milk Control Board, dealers who desire to enter the milk business must, before making application for a license, secure from the local board of health where the milk is to be distributed a "certificate of necessity" showing that additional distribution facilities are needed. The board says that the primary purpose of this move is to stabilize the dairy industry and that in order to do so control must be placed not only over production but on the number of dealers engaged in the milk business.

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CONNECTICUT MAGISTRATE WARNS
AGAINST GRADES VIOLATION.

Three merchants were warned in the Hartford police court last week that any future violations of "An Act Concerning the Protection of Grades for Farm Products" would carry the maximum penalty. Charges preferred by Commissioner of Agriculture Olcott F. King dealt specifically with the use of the word "fancy" on turkeys that did not conform to the standards of the Connecticut Fancy Grade. The law is as follows:

"No person shall use words, titles or names designated by the commissioner of agriculture, under the provisions of chapter 107 of the general statutes, for use in grading or marketing of farm products, unless the products which he is identifying, advertising, designating or describing thereby shall fully meet the requirements of the official grade indicated by such words, titles or names. If, in the opinion of said commissioner or his representative, any lot or lots of such products so identified, advertised, designated or described are not of the grade indicated, said commissioner shall cause inspection thereof to be made by regularly appointed inspectors for the purpose of determining the actual grade of such products. Any person, firm or corporation which shall violate any provision of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense."

IOWA SAYS AGRICULTURE
BEHIND INDUSTRY IN RECOVERY.

The initial spurt of recovery from the doldrums of 1929-32 seems to have run its course - industry seems to be materially better off than it was a year ago - the condition of agriculture has not been much improved, according to Geoffrey S. Shepherd in a bulletin "The Economic Situation, 1933" just issued by Iowa State College. The bulletin is the first in a series named "Prospects for Agricultural Recovery", to be published during the winter months.

"Agricultural prices, especially those of speculative commodities, rose rapidly, then receded in July," it is stated. "It was expected that agricultural prices, which had fallen furthest, would rise most. This was only partly true. Agricultural prices are only slightly more improved from their February, 1933, position than are general commodity prices. Agricultural purchasing power now is only slightly better than it was last February. This isn't quite a true picture, however, of the situation, since cotton farmers have benefited immensely from reduction contract payments and wheat and hog farmers have received some benefit payments. The improvement in farm prices has been uneven. Some products have risen considerably, such as corn, wheat and oats; others, such as eggs, meat animals and hay, have not improved as much."

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NORTH CAROLINA SAYS
FARMERS PAYING DEBTS.

Old debts are being paid, taxes cleared, and Government loans wiped out by North Carolina farmers by reason of the benefit checks secured from plowing up cotton this summer and the increased tobacco prices brought about by the efforts of the AAA, say North Carolina county farm agents.

County Farm Agent J. W. Cameron reports that the recent benefit payments have had good effect in Anson County, where 2,068 cotton growers plowed up and otherwise destroyed 11,000 acres of growing cotton last summer. The plow-up movement helped to stabilize the cotton market and caused our growers to receive a better price for the remainder of their crop, says Mr. Cameron.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT WANTS
COMPLIANCE WITH GRADE LAW.

E. A. Fleming of Ohio Division of Markets has written the California bureau of fruit and vegetable standardization that California head lettuce and grapes are being shipped into Ohio in large quantities with practically no grade markings. Mr. Fleming declared that "if California shippers continue to ship these products into Ohio without either marking them in accordance with Federal grades or 'growers grade' it will be necessary to reject the shipments. The California bureau has informed growers in California as to the Ohio requirements.

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FREDERICK D. RICHEY, in charge of corn investigations, Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, has been appointed as Associate Chief of that bureau.

DR. H. L. WALSTER, dean of agriculture at North Dakota Agricultural College, has been named acting director of the extension division. Dr. Walster is scheduled to take over the directorship of the experiment station July 1, at the same time retaining his position as dean of agriculture.

AMERICAN SWISS CHEESE is gradually displacing the imported product, less than one-third of the Swiss cheese consumed in this country last year having been imported, whereas a few years ago we imported more than half of what we consumed, according to O. E. Reed, Bureau of Dairy Industry.

THE POPULAR "STYLE" OF HOGS in the future will be the medium-type animal, and this is becoming more certain every day as farmers set out to adjust and stabilize their pork production, says E. T. Robins, Illinois College of Agriculture.

OF 3,174 SPECULATIVE TRADERS who on one day were in the wheat market on the long side, last year, 24 percent held only 1,000 bushels each, and 73 percent held not more than 5,000 bushels each, as compared with 4 traders who were long 4,610,000 bushels and 6 who were on the short side of the market to the extent of 10,710,000 bushels, says Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Grain Futures Administration, in his annual report.

MECHANICAL CROSS BLOCKING of sugar beet plants reduces the cost of production by substituting for part of the slow, expensive and tedious hand operation, a cheaper and quicker machine operation; it also saves from 10 to 40 percent of the time required for blocking and thinning by hand, says S. W. McBirney, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

MICHIGAN EXTENSION SERVICE has just issued a mimeographed report, "Amounts and Kinds of Feeds Fed to Michigan Dairy Cows", prepared by E. B. Hill of the farm management department. The study is based upon data from Dairy Herd Improvement Association Records on about 18,000 cows.

MANY FARM FAMILIES which in the past were accustomed to produce about half of their own food, have advanced this proportion to 75 to 90 percent, says Miss Thelma Beall, Ohio Extension Service.

A SURPLUS of about 100,000,000 pounds of butter could be wiped out and pre-war parity with all its benefits could be restored for dairy products within a month if each of the 122,000,000 people in the United States used only a pound more of butter in that time, says C. S. Rhode, Illinois College of Agriculture.

RECENT BULLETINS include "Utilization and Cost of Power on Corn Belt Farms" and "Sugarcane for Sirup Production" by the United States Department of Agriculture; "Corporate-Owned Land in Iowa", by Iowa Experiment Station, and "Artificial Drying of Rice on the Farm", by United States Department of Agriculture. "Connecticut" a booklet that gives facts about agriculture, climate, education, recreation and other desirable living conditions in that State, has been issued by Connecticut Department of Agriculture.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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December 13, 1933

Vol. 13, No. 50

MARKETING OFFICIALS

COMPLETE ANNUAL PROGRAM.

Reports from State marketing officials indicate a record attendance at the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, to be held in Washington, D. C., December 18, 19, and 20. The program has been organized to bring out full discussions of current food distribution problems, by State and Federal marketing specialists.

In addition to the addresses and speakers listed in the December 6 issue of "MARKETING ACTIVITIES" there will be a paper on "Paving the Way for a Marketing Agreement", by Wells A. Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; an address on "What the Commission Man is Doing to Distribute Farm Products Efficiently", by Horace Herr, Secretary, National League of Commission Merchants, and discussions on "Temporary vs. Permanent Features of the A.A.A. Program" and "To What Extent is the Policy of Congress, as Set Forth in the Preamble of the Act Creating the Now Extinct Federal Farm Board, Still in Effect" by speakers yet to be announced.

"Co-Relating the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Marketing Bureaus to Meet Present Needs" will be the subject of an address by J. H. Meek, Virginia Bureau of Markets; "Have the Purposes and Functions of the Co-op. Changed Under the A.A.A. and, if so, How" by Charles W. Holman, American Institute of Cooperation; "Policies Governing Approval of Marketing Agreements" by J. W. Tapp, Special Crops Section, A.A.A.; "The A.A.A. Consideration of Consumers' Needs" by Dr. Frederick Howe, Consumers' Counsel Division, A.A.A., and "The Processing Tax and its Relation to Eastern Agriculture" by Gen. W. I. Westervelt. Processing and Marketing, A.A.A.

"Production Control and Plans Being Considered for It" will be discussed by H. R. Tolley, Production Division, A.A.A., and "Recent Developments in Standardization and Sale of Baby Chicks" by Prof. James E. Rice, Cornell University.

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PUBLIC HEARING ON

FEDERAL GRAIN GRADES.

A public hearing on proposed changes in the Federal grades for grain has been announced by Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to be held December 16 at Fort Worth, Texas. In September of this year the bureau issued Miscellaneous Publication

173 which sets forth proposed revisions of the standards as a basis for discussion. Since that time numerous local group meetings have been held, and all branches of the industry have been invited to submit their comments and criticisms of the proposed revisions. It is planned, Mr. Olsen says, to hold a series of public hearings this winter in areas where similar grain grading problems are encountered. The Fort Worth meeting is expected to draw a large representative gathering of producers and marketing interests in the Southwest.

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NEW YORK EXPECTS

DAIRY OUTLOOK IMPROVEMENT.

The dairy outlook is much more favorable than last year, but several important adjustments are necessary before prosperous conditions can be expected generally, says Prof. M. C. Bond, New York College of Agriculture.

The first adjustment needed, he says, is the reduction of the milk supply to meet the present consumer demand. He points out that while the number of cows on dairy farms in the New York milk shed is increasing, the consumption of fluid milk and cream in the cities decreasing. "If the plans for reducing production becomes effective," Prof. Bond says, "they will be favorable factors in the outlook for dairy farming." He adds that some means need to be found to increase the consumption of fluid milk and cream.

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TOBACCO CONTROL

PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED.

A production-adjustment program for Burley tobacco, which seeks to limit the 1934 crop to about 250,000,000 pounds, has been announced by the A.A.A. It is estimated that approximately \$15,000,000 will be distributed among growers who qualify for payments by signing agreements to reduce their production. Growers of fire-cured tobacco in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia are to be offered a program for limiting their 1934 crop to about 110,000,000 pounds, and under this plan approximately \$1,700,000 will be paid to producers who sign agreements and qualify for payments. A production-adjustment program for dark air-cured tobacco, designed to limit the 1934 crop to between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds has been announced, the growers who qualify to receive approximately \$715,000.

The A.A.A. recently announced that approximately \$1,500,000 has been loaned on corn stored under seal in States having farm warehouse acts, during the first two weeks the Government loan offer has been available to farmers.

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MARYLAND ROADSIDE MARKET

OPERATORS TO MEET.

Maryland Department of Agriculture has announced that the Maryland Farm Roadside Market Association will hold a meeting at Baltimore on January 10 in conjunction with the meetings of the

Maryland Agricultural Society-Maryland Farm Bureau Federation. The morning session will be in the nature of an open forum to which Baltimore consumers who patronize roadside markets will be invited.

The department reports that during the past year a survey of consumers of Baltimore and Washington was conducted to ascertain the attitude of the public concerning roadside markets with reference to the days of the week on which consumers prefer to buy; the kind of products in which they are interested; the most attractive feature of the markets; operation by bona fide farmers selling their own produce in contrast to operators who buy a large part of their supplies in the city market and offer it to the public as fresh country produce. These topics will be discussed at the open forum.

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CALIFORNIA PROSECUTES

DAIRYMEN WHO WATER MILK.

Elmer Rupley, John Pilatti, and Edward Carbine, of Placerville, California, recently were fined \$25 each and given a suspended jail sentence of six months each upon their pleas of guilty to watering their milk, a misdemeanor in California. Inspectors of California Department of Agriculture worked up the case, and in one instance it was discovered that between the time the milk left the dairy and its arrival at a Placerville distributor's plant, the milk had been "generously" adulterated by the "iron cow" method. The average adulteration was about 20 percent. but some tests showed the aqua pura ran as high as 45 percent. The violations were detected by the inspectors in the course of Statewide pure milk tests which involve the freezing method and the use of refractometers.

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PRODUCE DEALER'S LICENSE

IS SUSPENDED BY WALLACE.

Secretary Wallace recently suspended for a period of thirty days the license of Louis Strauss, doing business as the Lackawanna Fruit & Produce Company, Scranton, Pa., as a commission merchant, dealer and/or broker under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. The suspension becomes effective December 14.

Strauss bought 25 barrels of horse radish from E. H. Gluekk & Company, St. Louis, at \$4.25 a barrel f.o.b. St. Louis, Mo. Upon arrival he accepted the goods but failed to pay therefor. Reparation was asked in the amount of \$106.25, the total price agreed upon, it being alleged that failure to make payment constituted failure truly and correctly to account within the meaning of the law. The respondent did not answer the complaint and although duly notified failed to appear at the hearing held in the matter. The Secretary, therefore, issued a reparation award in the sum of \$106.25, with interest until paid, and ordered that Strauss' license be suspended for thirty days and that the facts be published.

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"THE 1934 AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR MISSISSIPPI" has been published in a mimeographed report by Mississippi Extension Service, L. A. Olsen, director.

"NORMAL PORK CONSUMPTION
WON'T SOLVE SURPLUS."

Iowa Extension Service says that the statement frequently heard that "a return to normal pork consumption in the United States" is the solution to the present crisis in the corn-hog industry is shown to be incorrect by a comparison of supply and demand in 1926 with that of 1932.

Pork consumption per capita actually was larger in 1932 than in 1926. but the total consumption of all meat and lard dropped about the same amount that pork consumption increased. When pork prices reach a higher level and the economic situation is adjusted, the public may consume less pork and more of other meat as the price relationship changes, it is stated.

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A SERIES OF CONFERENCES throughout the South, preliminary to the campaign for signing up 1934-35 cotton acreage adjustment contracts has been scheduled by the A.A.A. Write that Administration for copies.

A NEW FARM TILLAGE LABORATORY - the only one of its kind in the world - in which studies will be made to find the types of machines best suited economically to the soils of the Southeast, will be built by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

ILLINOIS HOG GROWERS, who are getting less than half as much for their output as they were in the days of pre-war parity prices, started another year of operations with storage stocks of pork on October 1 piled up the second highest point on record, says Illinois Extension Service.

FARMERS in a fourth of the nearly 1,450 counties organized to take part in the wheat adjustment program have received or there have been mailed to them, checks representing the first adjustment payments for their part in the wheat program, says the A.A.A.

BY DECREASING THE HAZARDS of crop production, plant scientists are working toward the "stabilization of both quantity and quality of raw products that will be required to meet the consuming demand," says Dr. W. A. Taylor in his annual report for the Bureau of Plant Industry.

"MARKETING KENTUCKY LIVESTOCK BY MOTOR TRUCK" is the title of Bulletin 344 just issued by Kentucky Experiment Station. Write the Kentucky Station for copies.

THE DEMAND FOR WINE AND BRANDY will probably be no greater hereafter than before prohibition, in the opinion of Dr. S. W. Shear, Gianini Foundation, adding that "any general increase in grape planting now is of questionable wisdom."

COTTON planted with the new variable-depth planter developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering produced 14 percent more cotton than the highest yield from any other method of planting in tests at Prattsville, Alabama, last year.

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 27, 1933

Vol. 13, Nos. 51 & 52

This is a double number of "MARKETING ACTIVITIES", the December 20 number having been omitted in order to report in one issue the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials.

MARKETING OFFICIALS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION CONSIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

Speakers Discuss Production and Marketing Control,
Agricultural Credit, Cooperative Marketing,
Farm Products Standardization and
Inspection, Marketing Agree-
ments and Codes.

The National Association of Marketing Officials in annual convention at Washington, D. C., December 18, 19, and 20, explored the entire field of "New Deal" developments in agricultural production and marketing and their bearing upon established State and Federal marketing services. Representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Farm Credit Administration described the activities of these agencies and outlined their objectives in rehabilitating the economic condition of agriculture. Officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics discussed with the State marketing officials the standards for farm products, Federal-State inspection, and market news. Speakers representing cooperative marketing organizations, commission merchants, and other business interests discussed the economic effects of various phases of the Government's emergency agricultural programs. The meeting was called to order by M. H. Brightman of Rhode Island, President of the Association.

Greetings were extended the marketing officials by Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who emphasized the need for "laying the foundation for a long-time and enduring agricultural program" and described some of the activities of the bureau toward that end. He reported that the disparity in the relationship of agricultural

to non-agricultural prices has increased since last July, but that the disparity is not as wide as it was last spring. He declared that "a current moving picture of the effects of all of the forces in the economic situation is needed in determining what forces can or can not be controlled." Mr. Olsen announced that the bureau has started an extensive study of the direct marketing of hogs.

Progress in Marketing

J. Clyde Marquis of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics presented a summary of Federal and State marketing legislation enacted during the past year. Arizona passed a law establishing standards and standard containers for citrus fruit; Texas made grading of citrus fruits mandatory; Idaho increased the license fee of farm produce dealers; Montana passed a law defining, licensing, and regulating wholesale dealers; Oregon enacted a produce dealers' and pedlers' act; legislation covering various provisions contained in cooperative marketing laws was enacted in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Laws to regulate the grading and sale of eggs were passed by Arizona, Colorado, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming. Colorado exempted apples and pears from grading requirements; Connecticut authorized establishment of definitions for culls of farm products; Kansas established standards for grading, packing, marketing, and selling apples; Maryland established grades for cantaloupes; Minnesota authorized grades for fresh strawberries. Arizona restricted the hours of duty of truck drivers; Indiana regulated transportation of livestock, poultry, and grain on public highways; Arizona required that sales of poultry be accompanied by a bill of sale; Iowa prohibited fraudulent advertising or sale of seed corn; Arkansas, Maryland, and North Carolina passed new laws regulating the sale of tobacco.

Mr. Marquis said that "within recent weeks there have been signs of a very basic and fundamental recovery" in the economic situation, and that "the picture is following out the trend pretty well as it was laid out and analyzed last summer in the outlook reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics." He reported that the volume of business by cooperative marketing organizations has held up well during the depression; that according to recent estimates approximately one-third of the produce sold in primary markets is hauled by motor trucks; that there has been an increase in the public interest in consumer grades for farm products.

Developments in Regional Marketing

"The greatest opportunity to reduce the price spread between the producer and consumer lies in the provision of modern food handling facilities in city and country," declared H. E. Crouch of New York Bureau of Markets, asserting that "although millions of dollars have been spent on terminals and markets of various sorts during the past eight years, only a start has been made in providing the 310 cities of the United States, and the many country points, with the facilities necessary for efficient marketing of rail and truck borne produce. Farm relief programs have been centered largely around dairy products, corn, wheat, hogs, and cotton. Comparatively little has been done to expedite

the handling and marketing of the perishable fruits and vegetables after they reach the city. In my opinion Government agencies would fall far short of giving both agriculture and the consumer the aid they need in these times if they fail to include in their program plans for a modern system of primary and secondary markets through which it would be possible to either cut out completely or cut down some of the time-consuming and costly processes of marketing and expedite the movement of produce."

Mr. Crouch described what is being done in New York in this field, and reported that the 1933 Legislature was induced to enact a law creating two Market Authorities - one for the region centered around Syracuse and the other for the Lower Hudson Region. The law creates public corporations to own and operate markets and market districts made up of several counties over which each Authority has jurisdiction. The two Authorities are developing plans for regional and secondary markets in their respective districts, as part of a State-wide plan which will give the State a complete system of primary and secondary markets.

Paving the Way for a Marketing Agreement

"Marketing agreements under the A.A.A. program promise to afford the most effective means yet derived for dealing with surpluses of perishables which cannot be marketed without increasing the extent of the growers' calamity," said Wells A. Sherman of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "A marketing agreement for the early potato crop of the coming year is under consideration. It undertakes to coordinate the distribution of potatoes from a very large territory, - to include the greater part of the potato crop from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, as far north as the Ohio and Missouri Rivers and as far west as Central Kansas. Pro-ration of shipments among early potato States or shipping districts, in case it becomes necessary to limit the total volume moving to market per day or per week, will prolong the movement from each district on which a pro-rate is imposed. The potatoes presumably will be dug, packaged, and probably housed, - although not under ideal conditions. If South Carolina, for instance, should increase her crop by 25 percent while Florida and North Carolina maintained a stationary acreage, a pro-rate of shipments as between the three States might be based on the proportionate crops of the three States last year. This would prevent South Carolina from increasing shipments during her peak periods in proportion to the increase in her available tonnage. The result would be a holding back of more potatoes than usual to be shipped in competition with the latter part of the North Carolina crop and conceivably in competition with the Virginia crop, but as long as South Carolina has potatoes to ship she must be given a certain pro-rate opportunity to participate in the market until eventually her entire crop was sold."

Fitting Distribution to Present Needs

"As retail prices fell during the depression, marketing costs fall relatively little, and the greater part of the decline in retail price was passed back to the farmer," declared Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Advisor to Secretary Wallace. "From March 1927 to March 1933 the percentage of the con-

sumer's dollar which was returned to farmers fell from 66 to 51 for poultry products; from 54 to 34 for dairy products; from 53 to 37 for meats, and from 23 to 11 for wheat products. The price recovery to date has corrected some of this disparity, but by no means all of it.

"There are many different points at which economies in selling might be made to offset all of the extra expense resulting from the labor codes, and perhaps even reduce the net cost of doing business below what it was before. These include excess duplication of retail outlets; excessive luxury services in frequent deliveries; extreme competition for small orders and the last fringe of business; duplication in wholesale branches and distributing services by concerns performing exactly the same service; duplicate routes of milk wagons, refrigerator cars, delivery trucks; unnecessary multiplication of facilities of any kind, to match similar facilities provided by an aggressive competitor, or to steal a march on competitors and gain an increased volume. All of these social inefficiencies could be done away with by appropriate trade agreements, with resulting lowered costs, improved efficiency, and stabilized competitive conditions.

"Some proposals have been made that marketing agreements go so far as to regulate the selling prices of the products, especially where the product handled is one whose farm price is being fixed. Such proposals involve guaranteeing a fixed return for the service of selling. Such a guarantee for the price of selling could not be long effective unless the volume of selling were also controlled. Coordination of market supplies also offers a fruitful field for development under trade agreements. Suitable marketing agreements, to coordinate and equalize the flow of perishable commodities to market, may do much to prevent wastes and increase returns to farmers, without placing any new burden upon consumers."

Stabilizing Food Markets

Gordon C. Corbaley, President, American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., declared there is no over-production of the major foods, and that the present system and agencies of distribution exist as the result of long experience; that their experience and efficiency should be utilized by the Government in developing a planned agriculture. He recognized the reasons for the emergency programs now being worked out, but said they should be organized with a view to developing a long-time plan for American agriculture, based upon complete factual information on production, supply, distribution, and prices.

What the Commission Man is Doing

"Experienced, reliable, efficient distributors will continue as essential factors in any marketing program that will meet the requirements of complex modern civilization," declared Horace Herr, Secretary, National League of Commission Merchants. He said that the increase in production of fresh fruits and vegetables since 1900 has been a "Topsy growth", under no discipline whatsoever; that often the expansion of production was altogether unrelated to

agricultural considerations. "The compelling motive," he continued, "was real estate promotion, exploitation of railroad land grants, increase of railroad tonnage, State pride in the rapidity of population increase, dreams of profits and hopes for economic security. None of these motives has in any remote fashion taken into consideration the ultimate effect on the marketing economy of the Nation. An efficient marketing system requires a 'mass efficiency', an integration and coordination of all factors on an efficient basis. Commission merchants generally have come to realize the desirability of this mass efficiency."

Attitudes Toward Marketing by Trucker-Buyers

Warren W. Oley, Chief, New Jersey Bureau of Markets, reported the results of a study of official attitudes toward marketing by truck haulers and itinerant truckers. He quoted Article VI of the original proposed Code of Fair Practices for the fresh fruit and vegetable industry, in which it is provided that "itinerant vendors or merchants engaged in the distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate and foreign commerce shall be subject to the provisions of this Code, and shall be required to obtain a license from the administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and to give bond in such form and such amount as the said administrators may hold to be adequate for the protection of those from whom the said itinerant vendor or merchant buys and for those to whom he sells." He cited a resolution passed by the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture in recent annual session, as representing the general attitude of Departments of Agriculture, which stated that "the Secretary of Agriculture might well incorporate proper regulation of itinerant truckers in the national recovery program." He cited also, recent State legislation affecting itinerant truckers or pedlers and trucker buyers, in Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Maine, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. He said there are conflicting opinions with regard to truck haulers and itinerant truckers, and that there is "very little in the Code of Fair Competition that can be used to regulate the trucker buyer and itinerant trucker in his relationship to marketing," but that "possibly the Code of Fair Competition for the Trucking Industry, the hearing on which was held on November 16, will take care of some of the evils of trucking in general. The problem of the trucker buyer and itinerant trucker," he concluded, "is one that no one has entirely solved and which few seem inclined to attempt."

Progress of the N.A.M.O. during 1933

President Brightman of the Association gave a short historical account of the Association. He said that the establishment of grades by the Federal Department of Agriculture, during the World War, furnished the impetus for many States to establish Marketing Bureaus, Divisions or Commissions, in order to provide the machinery to promulgate and adequately supervise State grades and standards for farm products. The heads of these Marketing Divisions organized a National Association to serve as a basis of conducting meetings at which time discussions of the many common problems and new marketing developments might be had.

He said that the State Divisions of Markets gather and disseminate

information as to quality, quantity and prices of farm products; advise as to the movement of farm products; give information as to the best methods of shipping and selling; develop new outlets; instruct and advise as to the methods of packing and grading; provide inspection service for commodities as to grade and/or condition; protect producers, distributors and consumers from unethical business practices and carry on such other services as will best assist in the marketing of farm products. The Bureaus work in harmony with other agricultural agencies within their respective States but there is no great overlapping of functions.

President Brightman reported that following a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace last spring, a committee from the Association interviewed leading members of Congress for the purpose of having Sub-Section 3 of Section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act changed to read "any agricultural commodity" in place of "basic agricultural commodity," and that this change in the final bill greatly increased the power of the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of the Act.

When it was announced that the Federal Market News Service would be discontinued, last June, President Brightman conferred with various Washington officials and received assurance that approximately 40 percent of the previous appropriation would be made, but this was not regarded as sufficient to enable the service to function efficiently, and immediate steps were taken to have the appropriation increased. It is inconceivable, said Mr. Brightman, that a planned agriculture could exist without the Market News Service.

President Brightman reported further that various State Marketing Directors have been working in close cooperation with the Government officials in assisting in the drawing up of codes and marketing agreements.

Cooperative Marketing

A. W. McKay of the Farm Credit Administration declared that the policy of Congress as set forth in the preamble of the act creating the now extinct Federal Farm Board is still in effect. He said that the investigational, educational and organization work of the Division of Cooperative Marketing has not been entirely discontinued, although it has been reduced, and cited various projects now under way. He quoted Administrator Peck as stating that he regards the service work of the division fully as important as the banking functions of the Farm Credit Administration. Under the FCA the work will be directed more toward the immediate problems of cooperative associations, rather than to attempt to cover the entire field of the commodities handled. Any results that are obtained will be made available to the associations or to the farmers interested. The service will be specialized rather than general.

Relations with Federal Department

J. H. Meek, Director, Virginia Bureau of Markets, reported that in a survey of State Marketing Bureaus, "most of the thirty-eight States that re-

plied indicated almost unanimous satisfaction with relations with the Federal Department of Agriculture, and especially with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics." He said that if codes are to go into effect, farm products must be standardized, and that the Marketing Divisions are the best agencies to perform that service. At Mr. Meek's suggestion the Association requested President Brightman to appoint a committee of three to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture to work out details of plans providing for the certification and inspection of baby chicks. Mr. Meek declared that if there is to be uniform standardization of baby chicks in all States, "we must get the Federal Department to act as a clearing house and to set up a standard for baby chicks, and to provide a Federal State inspection service through agreements with the different States." He said that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was the logical agency to do this work in the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Conditions in Ontario

W. B. Somerset, Chairman, Ontario Marketing Board, Canada, said that his organization, set up by a special act of Parliament for the purpose of studying agricultural conditions, is studying problems of various branches of agriculture with a view to recommending to farmers concerned ways and means whereby they may increase their bargaining power. "The main basis of our work," he said, "has been that we feel the Government cannot do anything for farmers that is really of a substantial, successful character unless farmers themselves take an interest in the work, undertake it, and finance it." He said that the Board's activities have been directed chiefly toward promoting exports and straightening out more or less domestic marketing problems. He said that the apple growers of the Province, by maintaining a representative in Europe, who has complete control of the fruit that is sent abroad, and may sell it when, where, and at whatever price he may decide, have secured an average improvement in prices of from \$130 to \$200 a car, and that exports have been increased nearly 500 percent in the last five years. The Board is actively promoting a similar plan to be applied to cheese, bacon, and other farm products.

Farm Credit Agencies

Coordination of the various farm credit agencies for making loans to farmers was described by Dr. F. B. Bomberger of the Farm Credit Administration. He said that the major part of the total farm debt which is approximately \$12,000,000,000 "is the result of the high prices of farm products and farm lands during the World War." He declared that the main objective of the FCA is to help cooperative organizations get out of debt. The Farm Credit Act provides for the organization of 12 production corporations, - one in each of the Federal land bank districts - and also for the organization of 12 banks for cooperatives with a central bank in Washington, D. C. The 12 regional agricultural credit corporations which were organized last year as emergency agencies to assist farmers in securing production credit are to be discontinued. The FCA at Washington has been organized into four divisions, - land bank division,

intermediate credit division, crop production division, and cooperative division. Dr. Bomberger stated that the Agricultural Marketing Act has been extended to finance the purchase and distribution of farm supplies. He said: "I think what we are aiming at is a cooperative credit system for making loans to farmers."

Cooperative Marketing

Robin Hood of the American Institute of Cooperation addressed the convention regarding the effects of the AAA on cooperative marketing associations. He said: "The Agricultural Adjustment Act relieves cooperatives for the first time of the burden of responsibility for control of the volume of production and the burden of responsibility for distribution of surpluses. If the marketing agreements and codes are successful in accomplishing the purposes and ideals of the Adjustment Act, cooperatives will have a measure of protection against unethical types of competition, unfair practices of various sorts, and unfair advantage being taken of their 'peculiar natures'." Mr. Hood complained of delays in completing marketing agreements.

James E. Boyle of Cornell University expressed the opinion that the purposes and functions of the cooperatives have changed under the AAA, and that "on the whole they have changed for the worse. 'Marketing agreement' is our old friend 'government price fixing' under a new name. The AAA is designed to aid producers, not cooperatives. The AAA through the marketing agreements, deals with price, with surplus, and with basic production. But with many a cooperative these are exactly the three major problems which constitute its program of action, and the basis of its sales talk to members, present and prospective. If the AAA does this job for the cooperative, then it takes away from the average cooperative its chief business. Since the so-called benefits of the AAA are to fall as the rain, alike on the cooperator and the non-cooperator, on the pooler and the non-pooler, Mr. Farmer may ask himself these questions: Why should I pay dues to a cooperative? Why should I pay my money for marketing facilities which do not add anything to the price of my produce? No doubt many farmers will answer these questions in the negative. It is logical to conclude that to an increasing extent farmers will look to Washington for farm relief and surplus control and price elevation, and to a decreasing extent to individual and cooperative self-help.

H. L. Robinson of the Associated Shippers of America said: "I am against any move that is likely to detract from the cooperative movement. The former Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics did much to encourage the cooperative movement, its functions were educational, the results were in the main very successful, advantageous and profitable in the promotion of the cooperative movement. I think it was unfortunate that the activities to which the division was confining itself were interrupted or diverted to other channels when the division was absorbed by the Farm Board.***Only the future can tell the result of this new innovation. It is

principally theory. It is an unfortunate condition of affairs that the political element becomes so closely related to the cooperative movement. It think it would be worth while to consider the re-establishment of the former Division of Cooperative Marketing."

Marketing Agreements

J. W. Tapp of the Special Crops Section of the AAA spoke on policies governing the approval of marketing agreements. He said that "a successful marketing agreement must be predicated upon an analysis of the economic problems faced by an industry. In most cases this means that marketing agreements must provide some means for controlling supply of the product moved to market. This was accomplished in the case of the cling peach agreement by providing for the purchase of surplus peaches to be dropped in order to prevent the cling peach pack from exceeding 10,000,000 cases. In the case of walnuts, control over supply marketed is accomplished by the limitation of the quantity of walnuts to be sold as merchantable walnuts, and the disposition of the remainder of the crop and carryover as shelled walnuts or for export at a lower price level than that maintained for walnuts sold in the shell in domestic markets. In the case of most of the fresh fruit agreements control over supply marketed is accomplished by the limitation of the quantity of fruit shipped in any period to that which it is deemed possible to sell at a satisfactory price during that period."

Consumers' Needs

Dr. Frederick Howe of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the AAA told what is being done to protect consumers by aiding them to understand changes in prices and costs of food and farm commodities and to make wise, economical purchases. The division publishes a mimeographed periodical that presents changes in city retail and farm prices, and gives a popular presentation of economic problems. The current issue contains a story entitled "100 Consumers Write Us About Milk", "Making the Hog Farmer a Better Consumer", "This Business of Being a Consumer", "A Test of Fair Prices", "How Much Cream - and Air - in Your Ice Cream". "Pursuing the Spread Between Farm and Retail Prices."

Processing Taxes

Prew Savay of the Processing Tax Section of the AAA outlined policies and their application with regard to levying processing taxes on agricultural products for the purpose of making benefit payments to farmers who agree to reduce farm acreages. He said that every person, including the farmer who produced the commodity subject to the processing tax, who processes for market a commodity subject to a processing tax is required to pay the processing tax upon the first domestic processing of that commodity for market. No tax is required to be paid on the processing of a commodity by or for the producer thereof for consumption by his own family, employees or household, regardless of who does the processing.

In the case of wheat, it is estimated that 54 percent of the crop is

subject to the processing tax. The 1933 cotton program, said the speaker, has increased the cotton income by an amount estimated at approximately \$314,000,000. The program for New England Binder and Filler tobacco types 51 and 52, which has been adopted for the years 1933, 1934, and 1935, calls for a reduction of 50 percent of the acreage, and the harvest of not to exceed 50 percent of the base. With respect to Flue-cured tobacco, the base period is 1931, 1932 and 1933, and the program calls for a reduction of 30 percent of the base either in number of acres or pounds. The emergency hog program resulted in the removal of 6,000,000 pigs and 200,000 bred sows which would have farrowed about 1,000,000 pigs, and relief operations are being undertaken which will result in removing a maximum of about 3,000,000 hogs from the ordinary channels of trade during the period January 1 to July 1, 1934. The long-time program contemplates a reduction in annual production of about 10,000,000 hogs.

Production Control

H. R. Tolley of the Production Division of the AAA addressed the convention on production control. He said that all programs of the AAA are designed to reduce production, - the wheat program to reduce acreage by about 8,000,000 acres; the cotton program to reduce the area by about 15,000,000 acres; the corn-hog program to reduce corn area by about 20,000,000 acres; the tobacco program to reduce the area by about 500,000 acres. The total under these programs is approximately 43,000,000 to 45,000,000 acres, or one-eighth to one-ninth of total acreage in 1930. A dairy program is now being worked out, and Secretary Wallace recently stated that beef cattle and sugar should be made basic commodities under the Adjustment Act.

"The Administration does not now have a plan for production control beyond 1934," the speaker said. "We might abandon the whole effort and close up shop and return to the old order. Some of us think that won't be done and that the production control program will continue in some form or other. It may be we will continue for a good while to levy processing taxes and make contracts with farmers. I think the Administration agrees that when our excessive supplies have been cleaned up our agricultural program will not contemplate as drastic a reduction as we have now. What should be the volume of production of different commodities? Shall we expect to have the volume of international trade we had years ago? My own guess is that opening up of international trade is going to be a rather slow process. It is out of the question to expect international trade to take up all of the slack. Some of us in the department have been doing some figuring recently on what is the total production of different food commodities required to feed the nation. That raises the question as to how well the Nation is to be fed. It has been estimated that an emergency low cost diet could be produced on something like one-half of the acreage now being used in the production of food and feed crops; an adequate diet at moderate cost would require about the same acreage as we now have; a liberal diet would take 25 to 50 percent more acres than we have had in production in the past few years."

Federal-State Inspection

C. W. Kitchen, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics discussed Federal-State inspection service under code requirements. He said "it is too early to determine what effect the codes and marketing agreements may have upon the inspection service. It seems likely that the only effect they may have upon the policy under which the service has been developed is to make it compulsory in some cases. This, and the acceptance in these agreements, of the principle of adopting uniform standards, even though their use may not be made compulsory by the agreement, may result in considerable expansion of the service.

"In the past few years, we have had a few cases of alteration of inspection certificates for the purpose of having them convey a more favorable description either of grade or condition for the product covered by such certificates. We have been successful in prosecuting such offenses under general statutes, but it would be desirable to have more specific authority dealing with such matters in order more fully to protect the integrity of the Federal or Federal-State certificates against forgery, alteration, or counterfeiting. Private inspection certificates have been issued of such color, size, and arrangement as to cause them to be mistaken for official certificates unless their wording is carefully examined. In the interest of further promoting their integrity, we believe it desirable that such simulation of official certificates should be prohibited by law."

Standardization

Wells A. Sherman of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, outlining recent developments in standardization and sale of fruits and vegetables, reported that Texas has a new law requiring the grading and inspection of citrus fruits; Kansas has repealed her mandatory potato grading and inspection law, and has returned to voluntary inspection or none at all, as the shipper may choose; Colorado, having tried both methods, remains on the mandatory side as to peaches, cantaloupes, honey dew and honey ball melons, watermelons, lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, peas, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and spinach; Nebraska continues under the voluntary arrangement except where potato growers representing 51 percent of the acreage of the previous crop request mandatory inspection.

"Probably the most sweeping and significant change or development which at this moment is on the threshold of realization," said the speaker, "is the shipment and sale of all citrus fruit from Florida under U. S. grades or under brands which are registered as equivalent to certain grades, backed up by certificates of Federal-State inspection to be issued on every lot which moves to market by rail, truck, or water. The Export Apple and Pear Act also marked a distinct development in standardization in connection with export sales of apples and pears. All such shipments must now be inspected for grade and must meet certain minimum commercial requirements. Another rapid and continuous development in standardization is in the general realm of the canning crops.

Demand has also grown more insistent for Federal grades for dried and processed fruits and vegetables. We have at last undertaken to have printed as a departmental publication the complete text of all our fresh fruit and vegetable grades in a single volume."

Paul Fletcher of the Eastern Livestock Association discussed the policies and administration of that association, and Roy C. Potts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gave an illustrated talk on egg and butter standardization. He reported that when the Government began to buy butter for relief purposes on November 26, it was announced that the butter would be bought on Government inspection, and arrangements were made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to grade butter on the New York Mercantile Exchange and Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Mr. Potts said that an effort is being made to make this a permanent arrangement with the Exchanges.

Standardization of Fishery Products

John Ruel Manning of the United States Bureau of Fisheries reported that fish and fishery products are now being graded in certain parts of the country, but that there is no uniformity as to grades or the methods or systems of inspection in connection with the application of the grades. This results in much confusion, in many disputes, and sometimes in civil suits before the courts, he said. "Probably no food industry today suffers as much from disorder and chaos in marketing methods as the fishery industry," he declared. "Establishment and application of a national voluntary system of marketing grades by the fishery industries would stabilize this great food industry, would be an important measure in keeping under-sized and immature fish from the market, would serve as a basis or foundation for any future marketing agreements which might be allowed under the law, would assist materially in the prevention of destructive price cutting, would eliminate the evils of consignment business, would bring uniformly higher prices to producer and dealer more in line with the price justified by the intrinsic food value of fishery products compared with other food products, and undoubtedly, through its appeal to the consumer, would greatly increase the consumption of fishery products in the United States."

Canadian Wheat Pools

W. A. McCleod of the Canadian Wheat Pools declared there is a common mis-conception that the Canadian Wheat Pools died two or three years and should have been buried but are still on earth. He declared that the Pools today are the largest and the most successful organizations in the Dominion of Canada, and reported that last season the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool had net earnings of \$3,000,000; the Alberta Pool had net earnings of a little under \$1,000,000; the Manitoba Pool earned more than \$300,000. One hundred and forty million bushels of grain were handled by the Pools. He said that in 1929 the Pools paid the members \$22,000,000 more than the grain brought

Standardizing Baby Chicks

Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University reported the results of recent research in the standardization of baby chicks. He said that the proposed hatchery code under the AAA will affect producers, distributors, and consumers; that the code does not presume to speak for the great breeding and commercial egg producing interests; it is a commercial and breeder hatchery code dealing primarily with the traffic in production and marketing of baby chicks, ducks, turkeys, and the like. He said that the poultry industry has made tremendous strides to develop fair practices and eliminate unfair and unethical methods in the industry. He declared the poultry industry has made the most sensational advance of any branch of agriculture in the last twenty-five years as a result of successful mass production methods. He described the various steps which have been developed in mass brooding methods, mass laying methods, and the discovery of the trap nest. Prof. Rice stated there is "no way to get standardization until the man who produces the product and the one who sells it find that it is going to pay them to standardize."

Standards for Ground Alfalfa

W. A. Wheeler of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on recent developments in the standardization and sale of ground alfalfa and of dry beans and peas. "Standards for alfalfa hay have been in effect since 1925, and have been used to a considerable extent by producers in producing areas, but they have not been used as extensively as they should have been used in consuming areas. Standardization work with alfalfa meal is a more recent development. The function of grinding alfalfa or chopping alfalfa is to put it into a form which has two objects in view, - one, to take a lower freight rate than in the form of hay; second, to put it into more convenient form for use by certain animals. The bureau recently announced tentative standards for ground alfalfa, and some mills have offered to submit samples to be graded. After 400 or 500 samples have been graded, public conferences will be held to consider suggestions from the trade, and the grades subsequently announced. The subclasses of the grades are alfalfa leaf meal, alfalfa meal, and alfalfa stem meal. Work on standards for dry peas was started a year ago in response to requests from the Pacific Northwest; the standards were accepted last summer, and an inspection service established".

J. Clyde Marquis of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gave a brief summary of the highlights of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials in which he said the basic services of fact gathering; standardization, carried on to the consumer; improved market practices and adjustment based on outlook will continue to grow in importance under any policy of economic planning.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are H. B. Davis of West Virginia, as President; George A. Stuart of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President, and S. A. Edwards of Connecticut, as Secretary.

